POINT WASHINGTON STATE FOREST

2016 LAND MANGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A

Accomplishment Summary

Point Washington State Forest
Ten-Year Management Accomplishment Summary

PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES		FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
Reforestation	Longleaf Pine	Acres	-	100	-	100	-	82	-	-	215	-
Exotic Species Control	Cogongrass/ Herbicide	Acres	20	-	20	-	5	20	-	20	20	20
Timber Harvests	Number of sales	No.	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	1
	Harvest	Acres	-	-	101	235	208	-	240	-	-	128
	Harvest	Tons	-	-	1906	7272	7276	-	5649	-	-	6276
	Revenue Total	$	-	-	$ 14,529.65	$ 70,183.25	$ 167,239.36	-	$3,672.28	-	-	$74,711.04
Recreation	Day Use	No.	901	1,385	1,419	1,607	17,606	14,213	14,098	2,190	11,585	65,920
	Annual Use Permits	No.	2	3	2	6	7	12	8	7	92	157
	Vendor Permits	No.	-	-	-	-	8	8			15	6
Fire	Wildfire	No.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Wildfire	Acres	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Prescribed Burning	Acres	963	1,394	1,271	2,608	2,446	1,837	1,169	1,918	2,546	3,438
Roads & Bridges	Roads Maintained	Miles	6	11.5	19	30	24	28	29	24	22	36
	Roads Rebuilt	Miles	5.5	4	1	2	16	6	-	-	-	14
	Culverts Installed	No.	-	-	3	2	-	2	1	1	-	3
	Low Water Crossings	No.	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0
Boundary Maintenance	Maintenance/ Marking	Miles	4	8	10	10	15	8	14	15	19	15
Information & Education Activities	Programs/ Tours	No.	2	6	4	3	3	4	5	6	5	5
	Radio - TV - Articles	No.	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1
	Ed./Research Projects	No.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Timber Stand Improvement	Acres Treated	Acres	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	

EXHIBIT B

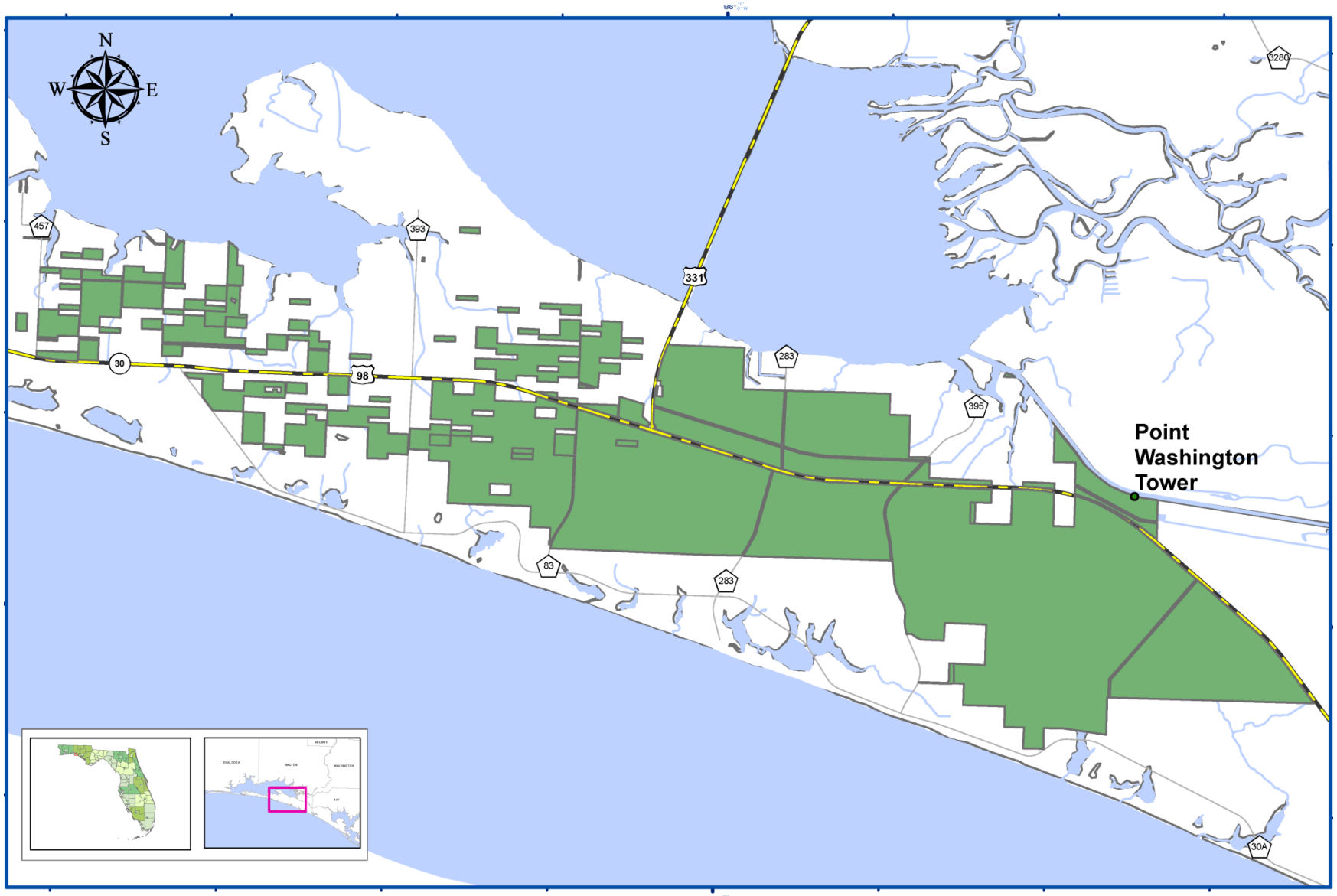
Location Map

Florida Forest Service

Point Washington State Forest

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Formally Used Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5
Miles

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000
Yards

Map Month/Year: October 2015

EXHIBIT C

Acreage by Parcel

Point Washington State Forest
Acreage by Parcel

Parcel Name	Deed Date	Closing Date	Lease Date	Lease No.	Amend. No.	Funding Source	County	Acres
RTC	6/8/1992		9/29/1994	3972	0	P2000	Walton	15,180.70
Tourist Development Council	N/A	N/A	8/9/1995	3972	N/A		Walton	-1.00
Mack Bayou Fire Station	N/A	N/A	8/9/1999	3972	N/A	N/A	Walton	-3.99
DEP - DRP	N/A	N/A	10/13/1999	3972	N/A	N/A	Walton	-6.85
DEP - DRP	N/A	N/A	10/3/2000	3972	N/A	N/A	Walton	-53.00
Walton County	N/A	N/A	6/14/2001	3972	N/A		Walton	-114.12
Bilthouse, Edward, #46	4/7/2000	5/25/2000	10/5/2001	3972	2	P2000	Walton	9.76
Bilthouse, Edward, #51	4/7/2000	5/25/2000	10/5/2001	3972	2	P2000	Walton	9.76
Brewer, Malcom & Edward, #34	9/22/2000	9/27/2000	10/5/2001	3972	2	P2000	Walton	9.85
Graham, Joy J.	6/8/2000	6/13/2000	10/5/2001	3972	2	P2000	Walton	9.71
Haizlip, Sarah R.	8/22/2000	8/25/2000	10/5/2001	3972	2	P2000	Walton	2.00
Smith, Margie E.	5/22/2000	6/1/2000	10/5/2001	3972	2	P2000	Walton	5.04
Walton County	12/12/2000	2/17/2000	5/9/2002	3972	3	Exchange	Walton	7.98

Point Washington State Forest
Acreage by Parcel

Parcel Name	Deed Date	Closing Date	Lease Date	Lease No.	Amend. No.	Funding Source	County	Acres
Walton County	N/A	N/A	5/16/2002	3972	N/A		Walton	-3.83
Murphy Act	N/A	N/A	11/19/2002	3972	4	Murphy Act	Walton	10.00
Greenawalt, Peter & Nancy	12/30/2002	12/30/2002	6/11/2003	3972	5	FF DOT Donation*	Walton	10.04
Saddlebrook Downs/Jones	12/10/2000	12/12/2002	11/21/2003	3972	6	FF DOT Donation*	Walton	47.7
Walton County	N/A	N/A	12/4/2003	3972	N/A		Walton	-11.19
Russler, Robert S. & Mary Luella	3/6/2000	3/9/2000	4/20/2004	3972	7	P2000 DOT Donation*	Walton	1.00
Coldewey, Margaret Christie	8/18/2003	8/19/2003	4/20/2004	3972	7	P2000 (4th series) & FF	Walton	78.26
Greene Properties	7/17/2003	7/22/2003	4/20/2004	3972	7	FF	Walton	10.00
Hester, Judith Holley	7/18/2003	7/23/2003	4/20/2004	3972	7	FF DOT Donation*	Walton	40.00
Harvell, Craig	1/22/2004	1/23/2004	4/20/2004	3972	7	FF DOT Donation*	Walton	9.78
Olson Exchange		8/23/2004		3972	N/A		Walton	-9.2
Walton County	10/26/2005		4/11/2006	3972	9	Donation**	Walton	10

Point Washington State Forest
Acreage by Parcel

Parcel Name	Deed Date	Closing Date	Lease Date	Lease No.	Amend. No.	Funding Source	County	Acres
MC Davis Exchange	12/20/2006	12/21/2006	7/2/2007	3972	10	Exchange	Walton	70.44
Topsail/Deer Park Judgement	10/6/2003		11/29/2007	3972	11	Consent of Final Judgment	Walton	40
MC Davis Exchange	N/A	N/A	4/16/2008	3972	N/A	Exchange	Walton	-58.83
Olson Exchange		8/23/2004	08/27/09	3972	12	Donation	Walton	11.32
Clay Property		9/28/2007	08/27/09	3972	12	FFS/FF	Walton	9.7
Marr Connart and Laird		12/4/2008	08/27/09	3972	12	FFS/FF	Walton	19.5
Willis Krenkel Maclin and Black		12/31/2008	08/27/09	3972	12	FFS/FF	Walton	19.49
Florida DOT Donation	6/23/2009	6/29/2009	11/23/2009	3972	13	Donation**	Walton	38.9
Smith, W. & AMK; Smith, AMK Settlement Agreement				3972		Transfer	Walton	-0.9984

BOT Lease #3972 = FDACS Contract #2039

Total Acres	15,397.92
CARL Mgt. Acres	15,328.31
FFS FF Acres	48.69
DOT Mitigation Acres	257.65

BOT – Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
CARL – Conservation and Recreation Lands
FDACS – Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FF – Florida Forever
DEP – Department of Environmental Protection
DOT – Department of Transportation
DRP – Division of Recreation and Parks
FFS – Florida Forest Service
P2000 – Preservation 2000

Point Washington State Forest
Acreage by Parcel

- Amendment number 1 incorporated post closing language but did not add acreage.
- Transfer of 1.0 acre to Tourist Development Council 8/9/95.
- Transfer of 3.99 acres to Mack Bayou Fire Station 8/9/99.
- Transfer of 6.85 acres to the DEP-DRP 10/13/99.
- Transfer of 114.12 acres to Walton County 6/14/01.
- Transfer of 53 acres to DEP-DRP 10/3/00.
- Transfer of 3.83 acres to Walton County Sheriff 5/16/02.
- Transfer of 11.19 acres to County for Blue Mountain Landfill on 12/4/03.

* Greenawalt, Harvell, Hester, & Saddlebrook purchased as part of the FF/CARL project by DOT for mitigation for US 98 widening.

- Olson Exchange 11.32 acres traded for 9.2 plus boot 8/23/04
- 10 acre Murphy Act parcel, already in state ownership was added to lease 11/19/02 but did not count for CARL acreage.
- MC Davis exchange is -58.83 out of the RTC + 70.44 Davis land for BOT net of 11.61 acres.
- No amendment 8. Number was inadvertently skipped.

** Amendment number 9 was replacement acreage for sewer easement under power line. Walton County donated 10 acres of the parcel

EXHIBIT D

Managed Public Lands in Close Proximity

Florida Forest Service

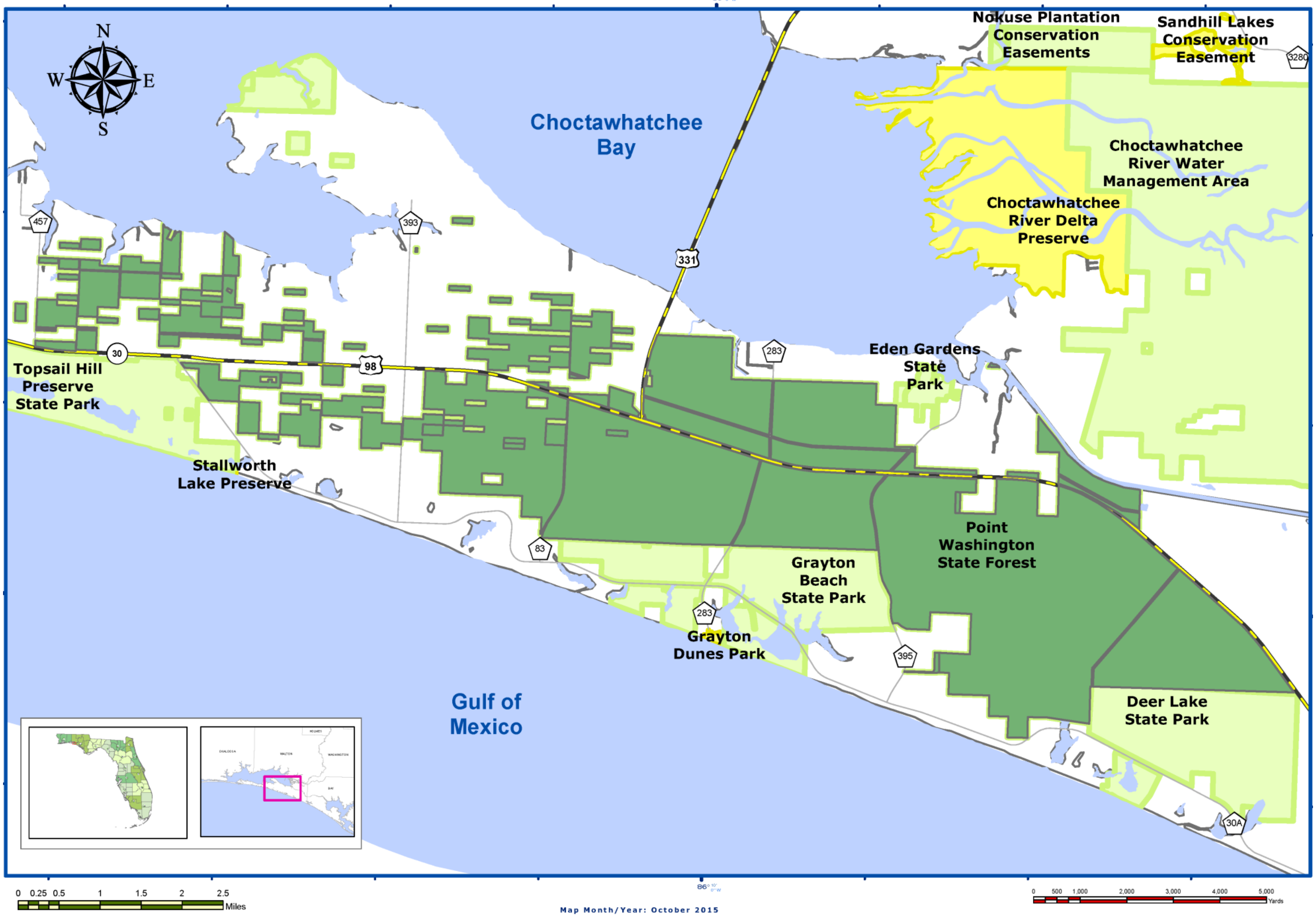
Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Point Washington State Forest

Public Managed Areas

DISCLAIMER:
This map was created by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) Geographic Information System (GIS) staff using data from multiple sources. Maps created by FFS are designed for division use and for use by related public agencies; these products are not legal descriptions or documents.
The Florida Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace, GIS products without notification.
The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, either written or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this map.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Formally USed Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



Map Month/Year: October 2015

EXHIBIT E

Management Prospectus

South Walton County Ecosystem

Walton County

Substantially Complete

Purpose for State Acquisition

Where the Gulf of Mexico meets the coast of Walton County is a line of some of the most beautiful beaches and dunes in the world, backed by sparkling freshwater lakes and pine flatwoods and marshes spreading to Choctawhatchee Bay—one of the largest natural areas on the northern Gulf coast. The South Walton County Ecosystem project will conserve a part of this unique coast and the forests behind it, linking three state parks; protecting several rare plants and rare animals such as the Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker; and providing residents and tourists a scenic area in which to enjoy many recreational activities, ranging from hunting and fishing to hiking, picnicking, and sunbathing.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Topsail Hill, Grayton Beach and Deer Lake), and Division of Forestry (DOF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Point Washington).

General Description

This project includes much of the undeveloped land in Walton County south of Choctawhatchee Bay. This land is covered with a diverse mix of flatwoods, sandhills, and wetlands in the interior and superb sand-pine scrub, unique coastal dune lakes (occurring only in Florida and globally critically imperiled), and beach dunes on the Gulf Coast. Most of the interior has been logged and planted in slash pine, but is restorable. The Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts are some of the most scenic and ecologically intact coastal areas in the panhandle, and shelter the endangered Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker, as well as several other rare plants and animals (13 rare plant species, six rare animal species, and 14 natural communities). Seven archaeological sites are known from the project. The explosive coastal development of Walton County is a serious threat to this project, particularly the sensitive coastal areas.

South Walton County Ecosystem
FNAI Elements

Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3/S2
Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse	G5T1/S1
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	G2/S2
Snowy Plover	G4/S1
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Godfrey's Goldenaster	G2/S2
Panhandle Spiderlily	G2/S2
Southern Milkweed	G2/S2
Cruise's Goldenaster	G5T2/S2
White-top Pitcherplant	G3/S3
Wiregrass Gentian	G3/S3
Chapman's Crownbeard	G3/S3

25 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

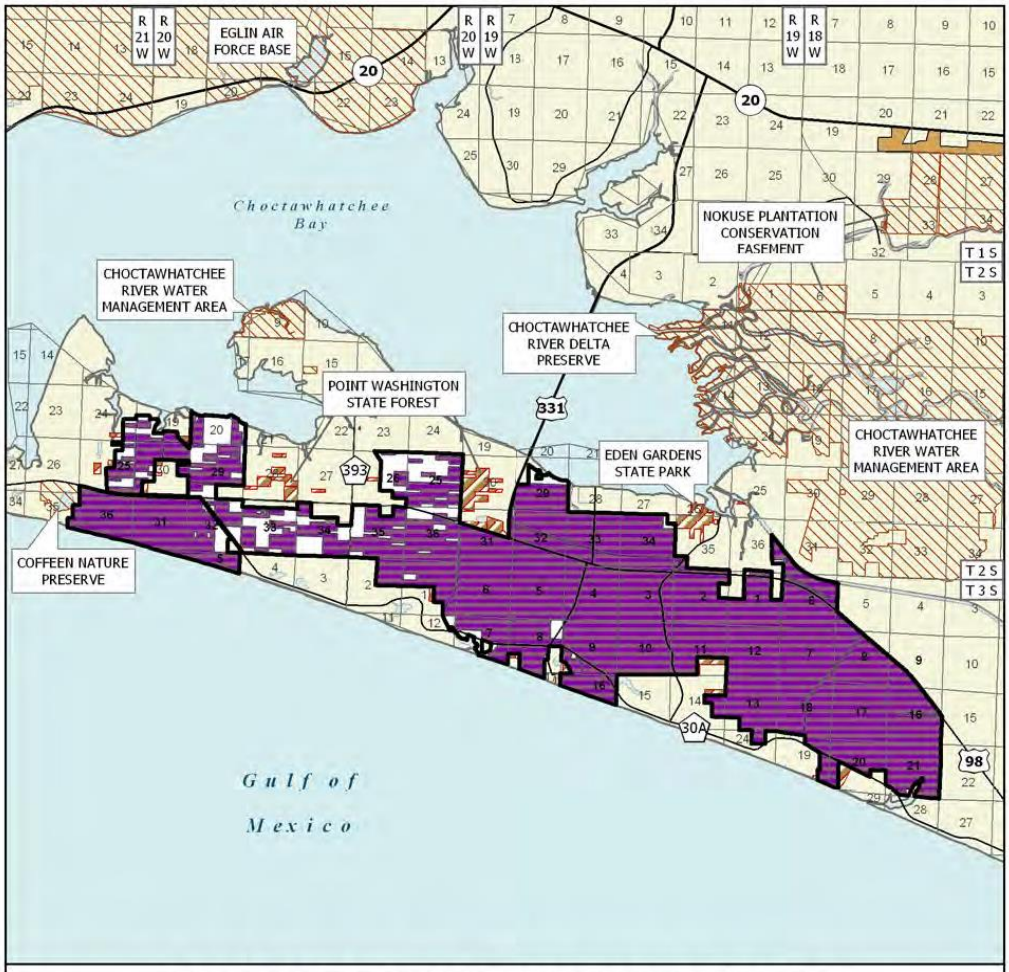
The interior will be managed as a state forest, and the Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts will become state parks. The project will provide many recreational opportunities, including hiking, hunting, freshwater and saltwater fishing, camping, picnicking, nature appreciation, and beach activities.

Acquisition Planning

On July 16, 1996, LAMAC directed staff to hold two public hearings to receive public input on the potential revision of the South Walton County Ecosystem project boundary. Public hearings were held on August 23 and 30, 1996. As a result of the public hearings and input from other interested parties and managing agencies, LAMAC modified the project boundary on December 5, 1996, by adding

Placed on List	**1995***
Project Area (Acres)	**22,674**
Acres Acquired	**19,744**
at a Cost of	**$188,506,210**
Acres Remaining	**2,930**
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	**$7,795,905**

* Point Washington and Topsail Hill projects combined in 1995
Note: Donation from DOT in 6/2009.


EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
Choctawhatchee Bay
NOKUSE PLANTATION CONSERVATION EASEMENT
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT AREA
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER DELTA PRESERVE
POINT WASHINGTON STATE FOREST
EDEN GARDENS STATE PARK
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT AREA
COFFEEN NATURE PRESERVE
Gulf of Mexico
SOUTH WALTON COUNTY ECOSYSTEM
WALTON COUNTY
Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
State Owned Lands
Other Conservation Lands
0 1 2 4
Miles
ALABAMA
SANTA ROSA
OKALOOSA
WALTON
HOLMES
JACKSON
WASHINGTON
BAY
CALHOUN
GULF
South Walton County Ecosystem
Gulf of Mexico
OCTOBER 2009

approximately 41 acres and removing 820 acres from the project boundary.

Point Washington: inholdings (approximately 1,150 acres) within the State forest (SF) and parcels connecting Topsail to the Choctawhatchee Bay remain to be acquired. Acquisition of parcels (approximately 210 acres) along the State Forest to State Park trail/ greenway is needed to better connect portions of the trail/greenway.

Topsail: most tracts have been acquired but the remainder are extremely vulnerable. Several ownerships were acquired through eminent domain.

Deer Lake: a 172-acre tract was acquired through eminent domain. The remaining property in the Deer Lake project was removed from the overall project boundary as part of the court settlement.

Grayton Beach: a small 20-acre inholding remains to be acquired in the Grayton Beach State Recreation Area.

Not included in the totals on the previous page are the acres acquired (1,129) and funds spent ($38,709,943) for the acquisition of the state recreation area. On December 9, 1999, the Council added 90 acres to the project boundary as an essential parcel. The addition included several hundred feet on Choctawhatchee Bay.

On August 15, 2002 the Council added 75 acres (the Coldeway Tract) to the project boundaries. On October 24, 2002 the Council added 90 acres (the Davie Tract) to the project boundaries.

In December 2008, DOF purchased 38.99 acres for $2,600,000 to add to the Point Washington SF. In June 2009 a 2-parcel donation (39 ac.) from the Department of Transportion was accepted in Pt. Washington SF.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) was an intermediary in the acquisition of the 100-acre tract in Topsail Hill held by the Resolution Trust Corporation.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the South Walton County Ecosystem project are to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Point Washington project has the large size and forest resources—flatwoods and sandhills, some cut over but restorable—to qualify as a state forest. The exceptional flatwoods, dunes, and coastal dune lakes of the areas around Deer Lake, Grayton Beach and Topsail Hill have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as units of the state park system.

Manager DOF is managing the majority of the project. DRP is recommended as the manager for the Deer Lake tract, areas next to Grayton Beach State Recreation Area and Topsail Hill.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Large cutover areas in the project will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typical for a state forest. Consequently, management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than normal for a state forest. The portions to be managed by DRP are high-need management areas with an emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource conservation.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The DOF is providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation, while protecting sensitive resources. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management accesses, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Large areas of pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for

management and public access. The DOF will promote environmental education. In the first year after acquisition of its parcels, the DRP will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential The DOF will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The DRP expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. Any significant public use facilities will take several years to develop, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the extent of these facilities. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the nearby Grayton Beach State Recreation Area were slightly more than $162,000.

Cooperators in management activities DOF will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate. The DRP does not recommend that any local governments or others assist in management of the Deer Lake, Grayton Beach or Topsail Hill tracts.

Updated 1/6/2011

Management Cost Summary/DRP

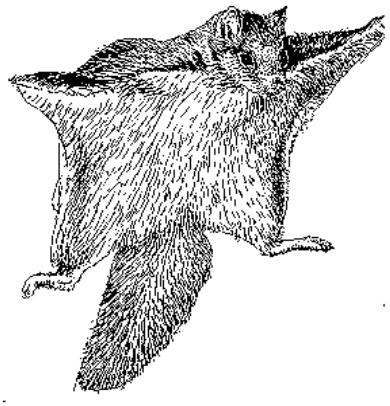
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	$47,711	$47,711
OPS	$24,500	$24,500
Expense	$6,000	$6,000
OCO	$15,000	$1,000
FCO	$44,000	$0
TOTAL	$137,271	$195,277

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/ CARL	SPTF/ CARL	SPTF/ CARL
Salary	$0	$0	$0
OPS	$0	$0	$0
Expense	$1,197	$745	$745
OCO	$0	$0	$0
FCO	$10,918	$0	$200,000
TOTAL	$12,116	$745	$200,745

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/GR	CARL	CARL
Salary	$61,016	$99,676	$102,667
OPS	$0	$0	$0
Expense	$48,550	$68,152	$45,777
OCO	$89,702	$11,500	$0
FCO	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL	$199,348	$179,328	$148,444



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS
MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

POINT WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF FORESTRY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES

Management Goals

The Point Washington Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project encompasses approximately 22,000 acres along the barrier spit between Choctawhatchee Bay and the Gulf of Mexico in southern Walton County. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the project in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

Qualifications for State Designation

Approximately 80% of the project is comprised of flatwoods (wet, Mesic and scrubby) and sandhills. Portions of the area have been disturbed and are suitable for reforestation and restoration. Other communities represented on the project include sand pine scrub, wet prairie, beach dune and coastal dune lake. Eight endangered or threatened plant species occur on site and red-cockaded woodpecker colonies have been documented within the project boundaries. The project's size and diversity makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

There are significant areas of cutover lands that will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typically expected on a state forest. Consequently, the level of management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than what would normally occur on a state forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management

Approximately 18,000 acres of the project have been purchased from the RTC. The Division of Forestry is managing 15,263 as the Point Washington State Forest and the remaining acreage has been assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks.

The Division of Forestry is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until the full complement of positions is appropriated, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Chipola River District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing district personnel. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Initial or intermediate management efforts are concentrating on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps are being taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public is confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program is being established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks are utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance and, where appropriate, will be reforested with species that would typically be found in a naturally functioning ecosystem. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and

manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

Revenue Generating Potential

As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

SALARY (3 FTE'S)	**$75,420**
EXPENSE	**20,000**
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	**$106,700**
TOTAL	**$202,120**

SALARY

Senior Forest Ranger (2) @ $28,140	$56,280
Secretary Specialist	19,140
	$75,420

EXPENSE $20,000

OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY

Pickup Truck, 4x4, diesel (2) @ $23,000	$46,000
Farm Tractor, 4x4, w loader	35,000
Harrow, 7 foot	14,000
Water Tank & Pump (2) @ $1,400	2,800
Mobile Radio (3) @ $1,200	3,600
Bush Hog	4,500
Portable Radio	800
	$106,700

EXHIBIT F

Optimal Management Boundary Map

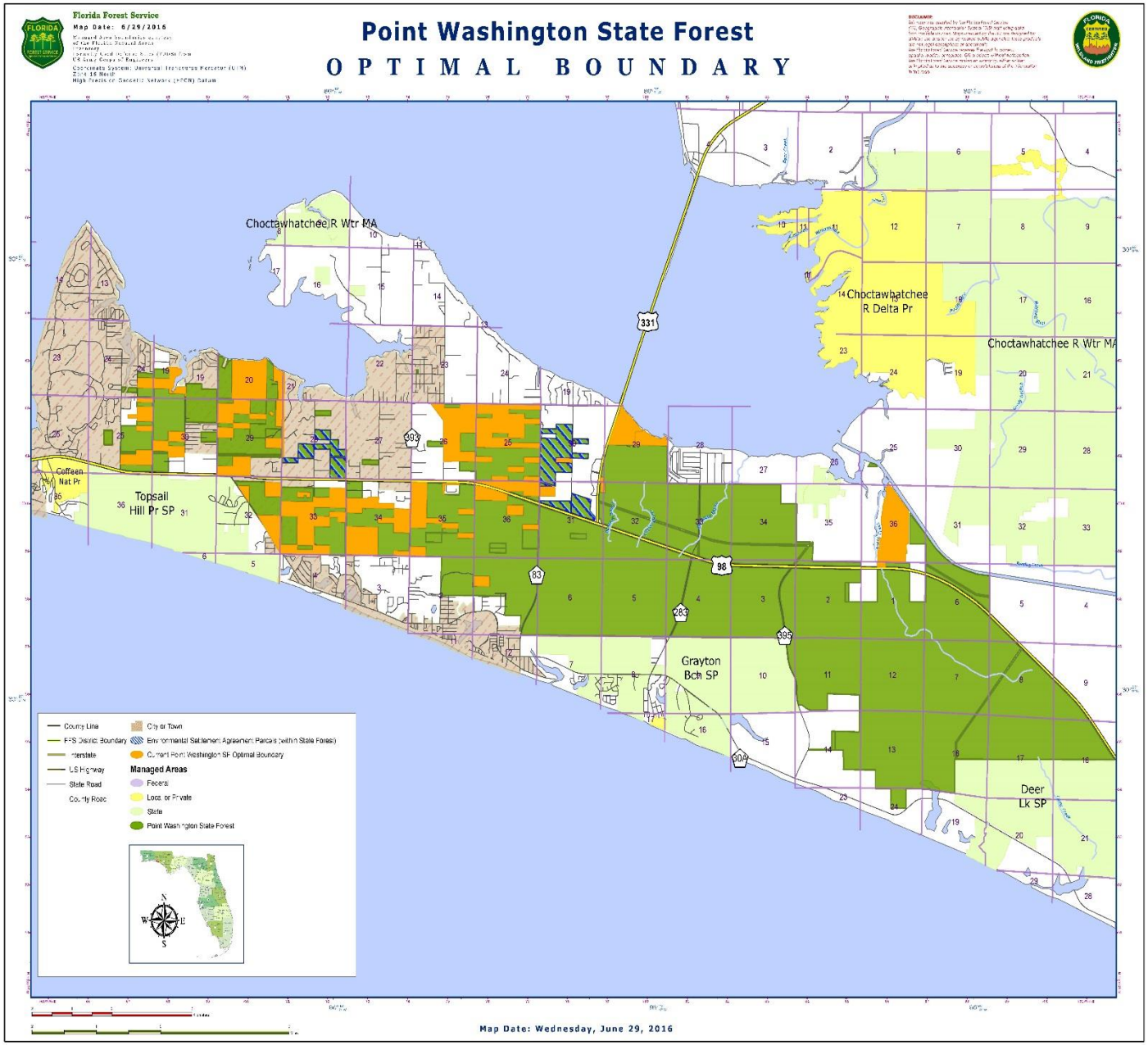

Florida Forest Service
Map Date: 6/29/2016
Point Washington State Forest
OPTIMAL BOUNDARY
Choctawhatchee R Wtr MA
Choctawhatchee R Delta Pr
Choctawhatchee R Wtr MA
Coffeen Nat Pr
Topsail Hill Pr SP
Grayton Bch SP
Deer Lk SP
331
98
83
283
395
30A
30
County Line
FFS District Boundary
Interstate
US Highway
State Road
County Road
City or Town
Environmental Settlement Agreement Parcels (within State Forest)
Current Point Washington SF Optimal Boundary
Managed Areas
Federal
Local or Private
State
Point Washington State Forest
Map Date: Wednesday, June 29, 2016

EXHIBIT G

Compliance with Local
Comprehensive Plan

(Will be added at a later date)

EXHIBIT H

Land Management Reviews

2006 and 2010

Land Management Review of
Point Washington State Forest
Lease No. 3972
December 13, 2005

Prepared by Division of State Lands Staff

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For

Point Washington State Forest Review Team

FINAL

May 8, 2006

Land Manager:	DOF
Area:	15,386 acres
County:	Walton
Mgmt. Plan Revised:	4/25/2002
Mgmt. Plan Due:	4/25/2012

Management Review Team Members

Agency Represented	Team member Appointed	Team member In attendance
SWCD	Judy McDaniel	Judy McDaniel
Florida Park Service	John Bente	John Bente
DOF	John Barrow	John Barrow
Walton County	Anthony Austermann	Anthony Austermann
Beach to Bay Connection	Celeste Cobena	Celeste Cobena
FDEP Pensacola	Glenn Butts	Glenn Butts
FWCC	Fred Robinette	Fred Robinette

Process for Implementing Regional Management Review Teams

Legislative Intent and Guidance:

Chapter 259.036, F. S. was enacted in 1997 to determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands owned by the state Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board) are being managed properly. It directs the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to establish land management review teams to evaluate the extent to which the existing management plan provides sufficient protection to threatened or endangered species, unique or important natural or physical features, geological or hydrological functions, and archaeological features. The teams also evaluate the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the adopted management plan. If a land management plan has not been adopted, the review shall consider the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices are in compliance with the management policy statement and management prospectus for that property. If the land management review team determines that reviewed lands are not being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired or in compliance with the adopted land management plan, management policy statement, or management prospectus, DEP shall provide the review findings to the Board, and the managing agency must report to the Board its reasons for managing the lands as it has. A report of the review team findings is given to the managing agency under review, the Acquisition and Restoration Council, and the Governor and Cabinet.

Review Site

The management review of Point Washington State Forest considered approximately 15,386 acres in Walton County that are managed by the DOF. The team evaluated the extent to which current management actions are sufficient, whether the land is being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired, and whether actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the management plan. The management plan update is due on April 25, 2012.

Review Team Determination

Is the land being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired?

After completing the checklist, team members were asked to answer "yes" or "no" to this question. All team members agreed Point Washington State Forest is being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired.

Are actual management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

After completing the checklist, team members were asked to answer "yes" or "no" to this question. All team members agreed Point Washington State Forest is in compliance with the management plan.

Commendations to the Managing Agency

1. The team commends the manager and staff for the excellent job of restoring the ecosystem with the use of prescribed fire, even being faced with the urban interface issues. (VOTE 7+, 0-)

2. The team commends the manager and staff for working with the recreational users to develop appropriate levels and high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

3. The team commends the manager and staff for the successful collaboration, partnership and affirmative action along with FWC for listed species, surveys and monitoring and management. (VOTE 7+, 0-)

4. The team commends the manager for his innovative approach to monitoring visitor use. (VOTE 7+, 0-)

5. The team commends the manager and staff for recognition of the value of the high quality groundcover on this forest and thoughtful planning for the management activities, and maintaining it and associated ecotones. (VOTE 7+, 0-)

Exceptional Management Actions

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist (see attachments), which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

Exceptional management actions:

- In the following natural communities sandhill, mesic flatwoods, floodplain, basin swamp, dome swamp, scrubby flatwoods, blackwater stream, scrub, xeric hammock, coastal dune lake, and marsh communities.
- Management and protection of the listed animals.
- Management and protection of the plants, wiregrass gentian, panhandle spiderfly, Chapman's crownbeard and curtiss' sandgrass.
- Protection and preservation of the cultural resources.
- Area, frequency and quality of the prescribed burns.
- Restoration of the offsite pine.
- Hunting/fishing and wildlife habitat.
- Control of invasive animals and plants.
- Maintenance of roads, ditches and low water crossings.
- Monitoring of ground and surface water quality and quantity.
- Gates and fencing, boundary surveys, signage, and law enforcement presence.
- Managing impacts from expanding development, boundary disputes and linear facilities.
- Excellent management of water resources including hydro-period alteration, water level alteration and inholdings /additions.
- Multiple-uses including timber harvesting and reforestation.
- Public access including roads, parking, trails, recreational opportunities, and interpretive signs.
- Environmental education and outreach programs.
- Waste disposal, sanitary facilities, equipment.

Recommendations and Checklist Findings

The management plan must include responses to the recommendations and checklist items that are identified below.

Recommendations

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members.

1. The team recommends that aggressive acquisition efforts be focused on the areas within the resource management boundary, particularly between Hwy 98 and Hwy 30A, to ensure the development of a greenway corridor. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:
DOF has given DSL a list of properties that fall with in the resource boundary and suitable for state purchase. Because of the rapid development in the area this list needs to be updated and prioritized again. DOF staff will review the list and supply DSL with a new priority list.

2. The team recommends that the DOF continue to coordinate the efforts to complete the Longleaf Pine Greenway Trail, linking state parks to the state forest. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:
DOF Staff is working with State Park Mangers, County Staff, Private Developers and Tourist Development Council Staff to complete this greenway effort. This item is listed in our 5 year recreational plan with a completion date of fiscal year 2010.

Checklist findings

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist (see Attachment 1), which indicates that management actions, in the field, were insufficient (f) or that the issue was not sufficiently addressed in the management plan (p). These items need to be further addressed in the management plan update.

1. **Discussion in the management plan to address the management issues related to the xeric hammock. (p.)**

   Manager's Response:
   The Initial Natural Community map that was completed for the Management plan dated April 25, 2002 did not include the xeric hammock community. These areas were mapped as sandhills. During the 2005 remapping of the natural communities, the DOF staff realized that these communities were actually xeric hammock and hence the map was revised to show this community. DOF is currently updating the natural communities section of the Forest Management Plan and this revision will show the acreage in xeric hammock as well as a descriptive write up of this natural community.

2. **Discussion in the management plan to address the management issues related to the protection and preservation of the bald eagle. (p)**

   Manager's Response:
   On November 18, 2003, the DOF was granted Interim Management Authority for 78.26 acres that was recently purchased from Ms. Christy Coldewey. This property has an active Bald Eagle nest on the property. DOF staff has worked closely with U.S. Fish & Wildlife and F. W. C. C. to ensure protection of the nest site and the surrounding forest. Since the acquisition occurred after the writing of the plan it was not included, but the issue will definitely be addressed in the upcoming plan.

3. **Discussion in the management plan of the adjacent property concerns, specifically boundary disputes and linear facilities. (p.)**

   Manager's Response:
   Boundary Disputes:
   Because the property was acquired during a bankruptcy sale no formal survey of the property was completed at the time of sale. DOF contracted to complete a survey and the work was finished in February 2003, after the Forest Management Plan was

approved. The forest has over 108 miles of property lines. The majority of the boundary disputes occur in the western sections of the forest, which were in the last section of the survey to be completed. The scope and magnitude of the boundary disputes was not known during the writing of the management plan. Now that this is known, DOF has asked DSL to work with landowners who have disputes to resolve them. This is a lengthy process and to date DSL has not finalized any disputes.

Linear Facilities:
The addition of new linear facilities is a by-product of the extreme growth that is occurring adjacent to this forest. The DOF policy is to follow the Linear Facilities Policy that was established by the Governor and cabinet. DOF discourages these type facilities from being established on the forest property.

Team Member's Comments

Natural Communities: protection and maintenance: (I.A)

- Give credit for natural communities' map that is not required at this point.
- Leave the largest mature sand pines. Eastern Lake.
- Good work on prairie restoration.

Listed Species: protection and preservation (I.B1, I.B.2)

- Great coordination and partnering with FWC. Exceptional Gopher Tortoise monitoring. Management of ecotone is commendable.
- Is Cruise Golden Aster actually on the property?
- Good work on dome swamp and restoration of salamander sites.

Prescribed Fire (Natural Community Maintenance): (III.A)

- Four year burn and plan very adequate, but might need to address specific sites that may require a little more frequent fire. (2-3year)
- Please do not burn any hardwood hammocks. Leave some sub-canopy hardwoods.

Restoration of Disturbed Natural Communities: (III.B)

- Most areas have been replanted and in burn rotation.
- There are few areas of sand pine.
- There are no serious ruderal areas. Titi removal as needed. Plant longleaf pines as needed.

Wildlife Management (III.C)

- A good job has been done here.

Non-native Invasive and Problem Species: (III.D)

- Monitor fill dirt brought in for road stabilization. Shipped in clay is prone for bringing into the area - cogon grass.
- There does not appear to be a problem here.

Hydrologic/Geologic Function (III.E.1, E.2, E.3)

- Mosquito ditches same as any water level lowering ditch. Bad biology with these
- WMD monitoring wells.
- No reason not to believe ground water is very good.
- CBA does water quality monitoring.

Adjacent Property Concerns: (III.G.1, G.2,)

- There is a problem with the roads or the public facilities splitting the forest. These are proposed by the developer and the county government.
- Must pursue additional lands to square up boundaries and connect acreage that is fragmented.
- Development will surround the forest. Need to expand education to the property owners. Try to keep the roads out of the forest if possible.
- There was a survey being done during the plan development.

Public Access and Education: (IV.1; IV.2; IV.3; IV.4)

- Need to finish parking area on Blue Mountain Road.
- Working toward uneven age management. No mechanical site prep. Great.
- Longleaf restoration admirable.
- Do not use herbicide; prefer mechanical removal of un-wanted vegetation.

Management Resources: (V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4)

- Trail head facility, pack in and pack out.
- Recycle toilet was a good idea, expand if possible.
- Good partnering for facilities.
- Office space needs improvement and additions.
- Need to upgrade building (headquarters). Probably could use more equipment.
- Need funding for purchase of out parcels to link longleaf greenway to parks.
- Need ops funding to help with excluded oven with heavy fuels.
- Could use more staff. Six people for 15,000 acres is not adequate.

Managed Area Uses: (VI.A, VI.B)

- Trails system that connects Topsail; Grayton; Deerlake through Point Washington State Forest needs completion.

Exceptional Management Actions

- Commend to the management team.
- Ability to continue an adequate and excellent burn regimen in the face of "urban sprawl." Development in South Walton, manager is to be commended.
- Development of consumptive and non consumptive recreational users is at a high level and appears very compatible. Manager is commended for juggling these uses.
- Admirable having developed homeowners covenant with up coming development in regards to prescribed fire.
- Very good trails, bringing longleaf tracts back to natural. Very good resource management.
- Tom has done a great job working with the user groups and developing the trails systems.

Areas of insufficient management

- Everything seems to be as good as possible given the natural soil types, very well managed.

Recommendations for Improving Management of this Site:

- Continued purchase of out parcels to continue filling in the greenway connecter between highway 98 and 30A.
- Proceed with purchasing additional lands to better facilitate management activities.
- Continue job well done, however please leave in place the mature sand pines.
- Recommendation is to finish the purchase.

PLAN REVIEW		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVERAGE
Natural Communities (I.A)									
Sandhill	I.A.1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Hydric Flatwoods	I.A.2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.3	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.4	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Basin Swamp	I.A.5	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Dome Swamp	I.A.6	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.7	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Blackwater Stream	I.A.8	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Scrub	I.A.9	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Xeric Hammock	I.A.10	0	0		0	0	1	0	0.17
Coastal Dune Lake	I.A.11	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Marsh	I.A.12	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Wet Prairie	I.A.13	0	1			1	1	1	0.80
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)									
Animals									
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker	I.B.1a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Flatwood Salamander	I.B.1c	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Bald Eagle	I.B.1d	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.29
Plants									
Wiregrass Gentian	I.B.2a	1	1	1	1	1		1	1.00
Panhandle Spiderfly	I.B.2b	1	1	1	1	1		1	1.00
Chapman's Crownbeard	I.B.2c	1	1		1	1		1	1.00
Large leafed joint weed	I.B.2d	1							1.00
Curtiss Sand Grass	I.B.2e	1	0		1	1	0	1	0.67
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)									
Survey	II.A	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.71
Protection & Preservation	II.B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)									
Area being burned	III.A.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Frequency	III.A.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Quality	III.A.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Restoration of Ruderal Areas (III.B)									
Offsite Pine	III.B.1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.71
Wildlife Management (III.C)									

Wildlife Habitat	III.C.1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Hunting/Fishing Quality	III.C.2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Non-Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)									
Animals	III.D.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Plants	III.D.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)									
Roads/culverts	III.E.1a	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.86
Ditches	III.E.1b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Low Water Crossing	III.E.1c	1	1	0	1	1	1		0.83
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)									
Quality	III.E.2a	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0.57
Quantity	III.E.2b	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0.57
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)									
Quality	III.E.3a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Quantity	III.E.3b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Resource Protection (III.F)									
Boundary Survey	III.F.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Gates & Fencing	III.F.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Signage	III.F.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Law Enforcement Presence	III.F.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)									
Land Use									
Expanding Development	III.G.1a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Boundary Disputes	III.G.1b	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.29
Linear Facilities	III.G.1c	0	1			0	0	1	0.40
Water Resources									
Hydro-period Alteration	III.G.2a	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.71
Water Level alteration	III.G.2b	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.71
Inholdings/additions	III.G.3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1.00
Forest Management (III.H)									
Timber Harvesting	III.H.1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Reforestation	III.H.2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Public Access & Education									
Public Access-Maintenance									
Roads/culverts	IV.1.a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Parking	IV.1.b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Recreational Opportunities	IV.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00

Mgmt. of Visitor Impacts	IV.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Interpretive facilities & signs	IV.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Environmental education/outreach	IV.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Managed Area Uses									
Existing Uses									
Hiking	VI.A.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Bicycling	VI.A.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Apiaries	VI.A.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Hunting	VI.A.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Birding	VI.A.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Uses Proposed in Mgmt. Plan									
Nature-based Recreational Opportunities	VI.B.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Horseback Riding Trail	VI.B 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Primitive Camping	VI.B 3		0						0.00

FIELD REVIEW		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AVERAGE
Natural Communities (I.A)									
Sandhill	I.A.1	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4.43
Hydric Flatwoods	I.A.2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3.14
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4.29
Floodplain	I.A.4	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	4.43
Basin Swamp	I.A.5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4.14
Dome Swamp	I.A.6	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4.29
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.7	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3.86
Blackwater Stream	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	4.71
Scrub	I.A.9	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4.71
Xeric Hammock	I.A.10	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4.57
Coastal Dune Lake	I.A.11	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.86
Marsh	I.A.12	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.86
Wet Prairie	I.A.13	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	2.57
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)									
Animals									
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker	I.B.1a	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	4.43
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1b	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4.57
Flatwood Salamander	I.B.1c	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4.57
Bald Eagle	I.B.1d	5	2	5		5	4	4	4.17
Plants									
Wiregrass Gentian	I.B.2a	5	3	4	5	5		4	4.33
Panhandle Spiderfly	I.B.2b	5	3	4	5	5		4	4.33
Chapman's Crownbeard	I.B.2c	5	3	4	5	5		4	4.33
Large leafed joint weed	I.B.2d	5							5.00
Curtiss Sandgrass	I.B.2e	5	3	4	5	5	X	4	4.33
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)									
Survey	II.A	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4.14
Protection & Preservation	II.B	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4.14
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)									
Area being burned	III.A.1	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.71
Frequency	III.A.2	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4.29
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4.71
Restoration of Ruderal Areas (IIII.B)									
Offsite Pine	III.B.1	5		5	5	5	4	5	4.83

Wildlife Management									
Wildlife Habitat	III.B.1	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	4.29
Hunting/Fishing Quality	III.B.2	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	3.86
Non-Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)									
Animals	III.B.1	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4.71
Plants	III.B.2	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4.57
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)									
Roads/culverts	III.E.1a	4	4	4	4	5	2	4	3.86
Ditches	III.E.1b	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4.00
Low Water Crossings	III.E.1c	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4.71
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)									
Quality	III.E.2a	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4.43
Quantity	III.E.2b	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4.57
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)									
Quality	III.E.3a	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4.43
Quantity	III.E.3b	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4.43
Resource Protection (III.F)									
Boundary Survey	III.F.1	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4.29
Gates & Fencing	III.F.2	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	3.86
Signage	III.F.3	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4.14
Law Enforcement Presence	III.F.4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4.57
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)									
Land Use									
Expanding Development	III.G.1a	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4.57
Boundary Disputes	III.G.1b	4	3	3	2	5	5	4	3.71
Linear Facilities	III.G.1c			3	2	4	4	4	3.40
Water Resources									
Hydro-period Alteration	III.G.2a	4	2	4	4	5	4	4	3.86
Water Level alteration	III.G.2b		2	4	4	5	4	4	3.83
Inholdings/additions	III.G.3	3	2	4	3	5	5	4	3.71
Forest Management									
Timber Harvesting	III.H.1	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	4.29
Reforestation	III.H.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
Public Access & Education									
Public Access-Maintenance									

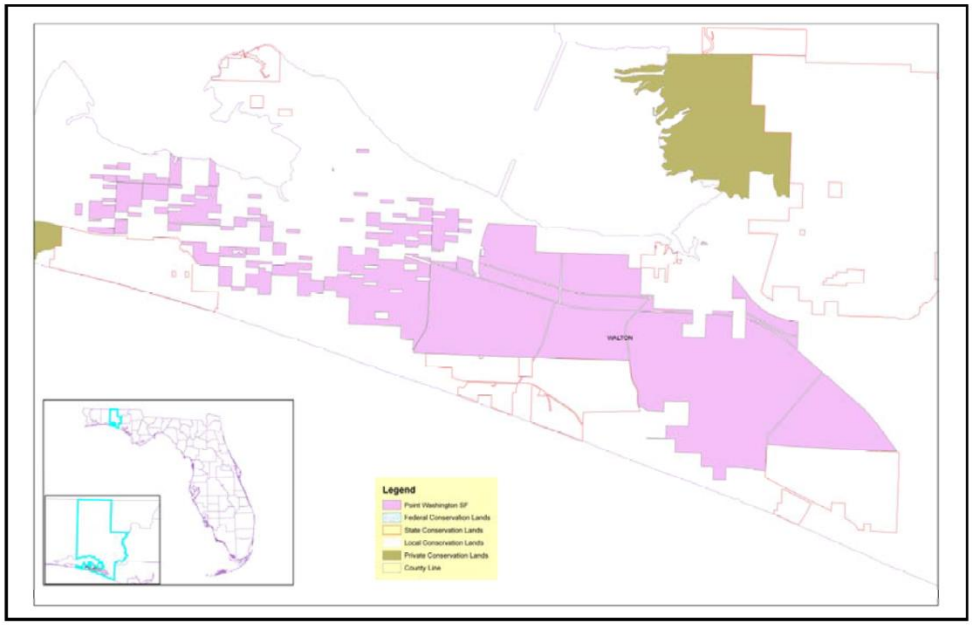
Roads/culverts	IV.1.a	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4.43
Parking	IV.1.b	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4.29
Trails	IV.1.c		5						5.00
Recreational Opportunities	IV.2	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4.29
Mgmt. of visitor impacts	IV.3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4.43
Interpretive facilities & signs	IV.4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4.14
Environmental education/outreach	IV.5	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	3.86
Management Resources									
Maintenance									
Waste disposal	V.1.a	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	4.00
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	4.00
Infrastructure									
Buildings	V.2.a	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2.57
Equipment	V.2.b	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	3.57
Staff	V.3	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	3.14
Funding	V.4	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	2.86

Name of Site: Point Washington State Forest **County:** Walton County

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Florida Forest Service

Acres: 15,281.03 Acres
Area Reviewed: Entire Tract

Review Date: 8/17/2010 **Management Plan Approval Date:** 4/25/02



Review Team Determination

Managed in accordance with acquisition purpose? Yes = 8, No = 0

★★★★★★★★

Management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan? Yes =8, No = 0

★★★★★★★★

Categories	Management Plan Review	Field Review
Natural Communities	0.94	4.49
Listed Species	0.81	4.30
Natural Resource Survey	0.87	4.21
Cultural Resources	0.94	4.13
Prescribed Fire	0.96	4.57
Restoration	1.00	4.38
Exotic Species	1.00	3.61
Hydrology	0.95	4.31
Groundwater Monitoring	1.00	4.07
Surface Water Monitoring	1.00	4.13
Resource Protection	1.00	4.38
Adjacent Property Concerns	0.93	4.49
Public Access & Education	0.79	4.31
Management Resources	N/A	4.56
Managed Area Uses	1.00	N/A
Buildings, Equipment, Staff & Funding	N/A	3.27

Consensus Commendations to the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members.

1. The team commends the manager and staff for their excellent job of restoring the ecosystem with the use of prescribed fire, even being faced with the increased urban interface issues. (VOTE: 8+, 0-)

2. The team commends the FWC for outstanding efforts to document gopher tortoise and flatwoods salamander populations and habitat. (VOTE: 8+, 0-)

3. The team commends the manager and staff for the completion of the Longleaf Pine Greenway Trail, and the continued outreach to the public. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

4. The team commends the FFS for exploring biomass removal and research related to addressing the questions associated with using biomass removal as a management tool. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

5. The team commends the FFS and Walton County for the cooperating together to work on improvements in local ordinances a FireWise community programs. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The management plan must include responses to the recommendations identified below.

1. The team recommends that manager and staff continue to actively pursue growing season prescribed fires at the forest. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: *The DOF will use a combination of growing season and dormant season prescribed fire at PWSF. Dormant season burns will be utilized in areas where conditions are not suitable for growing season burns or conditions are more favorable for dormant season fires.*

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

- Natural Communities, regarding sandhill, wet flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, floodplain swamp, basin swamp, dome swamp, scrubby flatwoods, blackwater stream, scrub, coastal dune lake, marsh and wet prairie.
- Listed Species, regarding animal inventory, gopher tortoise, Flatwoods salamander, and bald eagle.
- Natural Resource Survey, regarding listed species or habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring and invasive species survey/monitoring.
- Cultural Resources, regarding cultural resource survey, protection and preservation.
- Resource Management, regarding area being burned, frequency and quality.
- Restoration of Ruderal Areas, regarding offsite plantations to sandhill.
- Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species, regarding prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.
- Hydrologic/Geologic Function, regarding roads/culverts, ditches, and low water crossings.

- Ground/Surface Water Monitoring, regarding ground and surface water quality and quantity.
- Resource Protection, regarding boundary survey, gates/ fencing, signage and law enforcement presence.
- Adjacent Property Concerns, regarding expanding development, boundary disputes, and inholdings/additions.
- Public Access & Education, regarding roads, parking, wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities and management of visitor impacts.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than .5 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan must include responses to the checklist items identified below:

1. Discussion in the management plan regarding public access & education, specifically wildlife and invasive species.
Managing Agency Response: Will be addressed in the new management plan along with goals of building an interpretive trail.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 2.5 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan must include responses to the checklist items identified below:

- There were no low scores.

Florida Forest Service Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Joe Vanderwerff
- John Sabo
- John Barrow
- Sonny Greene

EXHIBIT I

Management Plan
Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Introductory Meeting
Point Washington State Forest
April 5, 2016
10:30 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- Johnny Sabo, Center Manager, FFS
- Fred Robinette for Diana Pepe, FWC
- John McKenzie, DEP/DRP
- Melody Hughes, Choctawhatchee Soil & Water Conservation District
- Celeste Cobena, Beach to Bay (Local Conservation Organization)
- Cindy Meadows, Walton County Board of County Commissioners, District 5
- Anita Page, South Walton Community Council (Hiking Group)
- Tom Arnette, Arnette's Gulf Side Trail Rides (Equestrian Group)
- Peggy Sheehan, Big Daddy's Bike Shop

MPAG Members Not Present:

- Diana Pepe, FWC
- Bill Cleckley, NWFWMD
- Chris Cleveland, Naturewalk Community (Local Private Property Owner)
- David Haralson, St. Joe (Local Private Property Owner)
- Eddie Dykes, (Hunting)

Guests:

- Jacquee Markel, Private Citizen
- Christy Haynes, Private Citizen
- Lori Ceien, Walton Outdoors
- Bonnie McQuiston, Friends of Grayton Beach Park / Deer Lake Parks
- Bruce Johnson, Property Owner
- Dave Peterson
- Larry Anchors, Citizen
- George "Buz" Livingston, Citizen
- Edward Jack, Citizen
- Michelle Phillips, Resident
- Carol Geary
- Dotty Nist, The DeFuniak Herald / Beach Breeze
- Susan Paladini, Coffeen Nature Preserve
- John Walters, Member of the Public
- Christina Pfeffer, WJHG Channel 7 News

Staff:

- Mike Mathis, FFS
- Daniel Young, FFS
- Walter Bowers, FFS
- Ken Weber, FFS
- Jennifer Reed, FFS

- Bill Korn, FFS
- Cat Ingram, FFS

Starting Time: 10:30 a.m.

- Mr. Korn opened the meeting by welcoming everyone in attendance. He facilitated introductions of the management plan advisory group (MPAG) members, FFS staff and the public. Mr. Korn went over the statutory requirements involved in the development of the land management plan, as well as the MPAG process. Also covered was the consensus process the MPAG utilizes to determine any proposed changes to the draft land management plan.
- The MPAG elected Mr. Johnny Sabo as the PWSF MPAG Chair. No opposition; the motion was approved.
- Mr. Korn explained the Sunshine Law's role in the MPAG public hearings, the member appointment timeframe, and a rundown of how the meetings were appropriately advertised to the public. Mr. Korn answered questions regarding the Sunshine Law and personal emails.
- FFS staff answered questions regarding the time of day these public meetings were scheduled to occur.
- Mr. Korn provided a rundown of the various approvals the draft land management plan must go through both before and after the MPAG public hearing has occurred.
- Mr. Korn went over the different roles of each of the MPAG public meetings of the day, and how each meeting is structured.
- Meeting adjourned.

Ending Time: 10:57 a.m.

Public Hearing
Point Washington State Forest
April 5, 2016
11:00 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- Johnny Sabo, Center Manager, FFS
- Fred Robinette for Diana Pepe, FWC
- John McKenzie, DEP/DRP
- Melody Hughes, Choctawhatchee Soil & Water Conservation District
- Celeste Cobena, Beach to Bay (Local Conservation Organization)
- Cindy Meadows, Walton County Board of County Commissioners, District 5
- Anita Page, South Walton Community Council (Hiking Group)
- Tom Arnette, Arnette's Gulf Side Trail Rides (Equestrian Group)
- Peggy Sheehan, Big Daddy's Bike Shop

MPAG Members Not Present:

- Diana Pepe, FWC
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- Jacquee Markel, Private Citizen
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- Michelle Phillips, Resident
- Carol Geary
- Dotty Nist, The DeFuniak Herald / Beach Breeze
- Susan Paladini, Coffeen Nature Preserve
- John Walters, Member of the Public
- Christina Pfeffer, WJHG Channel 7 News

Staff:

- Mike Mathis, FFS
- Daniel Young, FFS
- Walter Bowers, FFS
- Ken Weber, FFS
- Jennifer Reed, FFS
- Bill Korn, FFS
- Cat Ingram, FFS

Starting Time: 11:00 a.m.

- Mr. Sabo opened the meeting and the MPAG members and FFS staff present introduced themselves to the public for a few people that missed the beginning of the previous meeting held at 10:30 a.m.
- Mr. Mathis gave a PowerPoint presentation on the state forest, including the main goals and objectives contained within the draft land management plan. Other topics presented included: location and layout of the property, restoration and prescribed burning, hydrological issues, recreation, infrastructure, and imperiled and invasive species on the forest.
- Mr. Korn invited FFS and FWC staff to come to the front of the room to answer questions from the public related to the presentation and the draft management plan. He clarified that any questions in this regard were appropriate and staff would attempt to answer them, but if the individual moved into an opinion statement about a topic, he would be asking them to hold that opinion for the "public hearing" portion of the meeting to follow the question/answer session.
- Ms. Meadows had questions regarding hunting on the forest, as many of the phone calls she gets at her County Commission office are often about that topic. Mr. Robinette answered her questions and talked about hunt seasons and the fact that hunt locations are contained within the FFS PWSF brochure which is posted at every forest kiosk. Ms. Meadows questioned the fate of wildlife during fires, especially prescribed fires. Mr. Robinette answered and spoke of what happens to wildlife before, during and after a fire. Mr. Sabo elaborated on the subject.
- Ms. McQuiston inquired about the management of campsites during times when hunting is authorized to occur. Mr. Mathis answered and spoke of the locations of the campsites on PWSF.
- Mr. Livingston spoke of his personal history in the forestry industry. He asked where the revenue generated from timber sales on PWSF goes. Mr. Weber answered the question and elaborated on the legislative process. Mr. Sabo and Mr. Korn cited specific examples of past timber sale activities. Mr. Livingston spoke about a clearcut near a trail and asked if a buffer can be left surrounding the trail in the future. Mr. Sabo answered his question, specific to sand pine situations and self-seeding issues. FFS staff stated that trails generally get re-established by FFS rather quickly. Mr. Livingston also inquired whether only sand pines were being cut on Blue Mountain. Mr. Sabo answered the question and spoke of the logistics with logging trucks and the roads utilized for the transport of timber.
- Ms. Markel asked if restoration is funded. Mr. Mathis declared that all cut areas get replanted after FFS performs an assessment and site preparation activities. Ms. Markel inquired about restoration and longleaf pines. Mr. Mathis and Mr. Korn answered regarding the controls site preparation activities provide and groundcover growth that canopy removal can contribute to providing. Ms. Markel inquired about the amount of revenue clearcuts provide. Mr. Mathis explained the bidding process, with elaboration on the topic by Mr. Korn and Mr. Weber regarding dollars per ton, dollars per acre cut, the value of one species versus another and the fact that specific revenue generation is usually site specific.
- Ms. Haynes spoke about an area on the forest where trailers are set up and that there are no longleaf pine left except for a ten-acre stretch. She asked why a clearcut occurred instead of

leaving some pines. Mr. Sabo, Mr. Korn and Mr. McKenzie answered her question: everything is site specific, how many trees, in general, the site will be replanted with, the facts regarding little ecological value of sand pine areas since they are non-native species, and that mature sand pine forests can carry bad wildfires through them. Staff explained that FFS is actually restoring the land and bringing species richness back to the property. Mr. Korn spoke about offsite species conversion, specific examples, and a timeline of growth processes and associated funding. It was emphasized that FFS had left all the existing longleaf pine except for where necessary for access of logging trucks, etc.

- Ms. Page asked how much land was recently clearcut. Mr. Mathis answered that is was approximately 128 acres total, but the area she is referring to was about 85 acres in size. Ms. Page asked about annual forest inventories. Mr. Mathis explained the systematic sampling-type of process and the expected percentage of accuracy gleaned from such activities. Mr. Sabo and Mr. Korn elaborated on confidence percentage and the FFS set of logging directions that are customarily followed. Ms. Page inquired about the lack of visible tree marking. Mr. Korn explained "logger select" situations.
- Ms. Page inquired about target shooting activities on the state forest. Mr. Sabo explained that it is allowed and for FFS staff to ask someone to not do it is against the law. Ms. Page stated that she has heard rapid fire on PWSF and inquired if there are any rules or restrictions for "blasting away" on PWSF. Mr. Robinette elaborated on the subject and Mr. Korn cited a specific example of this management challenge public lands. Ms. Page asked how anyone knows if the larger animals have room during an aggressive clearcut season and simultaneous prescribed burn season. Mr. Sabo stated that 128 acres out of over 15,000 is not major and the wildlife actually benefits from such management activities.
- Ms. Page asked how the bears are not being run out of the forest between the water tower and County Road 83. Mr. Robinette explained that the wildlife carrying capacity at that location is probably lacking because the habitat is poor. It is probable that more wildlife eventually will inhabit the area after management activities take place in the location than before such management activities occur.
- Ms. Cobena inquired about other flora species where the clearcut occurred. Mr. Sabo explained that the soil bank retains the many different species even after a clearcut. The management activities are meant to mimic natural disturbances that result in the natural regeneration of native species on the forest. Mr. Korn spoke of the checks and balances that occur within the type of forestry practices FFS administers, including sustainability issues, assessment tools utilized, and amount and frequency of harvests. Mr. Sabo explained that management activities, i.e. thinning, are based on the needs of the forests.
- Ms. Cobena stated that it seems "fishy" to the public in southern Walton County when "developers" come in during the weekend, on Easter weekend, in the rain, to conduct activities associated with the sale of timber. Mr. Sabo stated that the activities she mentioned were discussed at the last FFS state forest liaison meeting.
- Ms. Markel asked if someone could indeed be right next to a trail and be firing an automatic weapon. Mr. Robinette stated that, according to the law, yes.

- A member of the public inquired where the next public hearing would be. Mr. Sabo answered in regards to the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) meeting. Mr. Korn elaborated on the ARC schedule.
- A member of the public asked about revenue that is put into the trust account and if there is money for replanting PWSF. Mr. Weber once again went over the process, including fiscal year timing, and the role the legislature has in the process.
- A member of the public inquired about the status of the Longleaf Pine Trail. Mr. Mathis explained that the trail is currently closed, but it will open back up soon once the loggers are gone and FFS assesses the area. Mr. Bowers elaborated on the subject.
- A member of the public inquired about the orange spray-painted trees at Satin Wood. Mr. Mathis explained that the trees marked the edge of the sale.
- Ms. Page asked what happens to the forest once the sand pines have been timbered. Mr. Sabo confirmed that once sand pines are no longer an issue, then management of the forest becomes more about keeping it in maintenance condition. He cited Pine Log State Forest as a good example of such a situation. Mr. Korn elaborated on all-age-management and that a distinct separation of decades regarding tree age is a FFS goal on sandhill sites.
- With no more questions, Mr. Korn declared that it was now the juncture in the meeting to transition from the question/answer phase to the public hearing phase in which attendees who came to speak may now do so with a five minute allotment. He further explained the structure of this portion of the meeting, in that this was not a time for debate, but the sharing of opinions to MPAG members.
- Mr. Livingston articulated that he wished a buffer of trees would be left in place, as well as the trail that runs from 83 to Satin Wood, during clearcut operations. He also mentioned that the trail had a good “bailout” at County Road 83.
- Mr. Anchors expressed that he came from a long family line of foresters. He communicated that local folks trust the FFS to manage the state forest, however, local folks do not trust lobbyists. He personally buys into conservation clearing, but would not want to leave forest management to the politicians. He further indicated that he believes trail maintenance funds should come from Amendment 1 money, not the department.
- Ms. Markel thanked Mr. Anchors for his commentary. She conveyed that she trusts and appreciates the FFS. She expressed suspicion for loggers that show up on a holiday weekend in the rain. She explained that the natural areas of southern Walton County are a “draw” for folks. She is in favor of preservation, but not for the purpose of generating revenue. She declared that she is not happy with the Satin Wood area clearcut. She complained about the Amendment 1 situation and how funds are not being allocated in line with the reasons the amendment passed. She wants Walton County to remain the incredible place it is, including the areas of preservation.
- As Mr. Korn announced the remaining speakers, all other members of the public who had filled out a speaker form indicating that they wanted the opportunity to speak declined when called upon or had already left the meeting.

- Mr. Korn announced that the MPAG workshop meeting would begin at 1:00 p.m. Proposed changes to the draft plan would be submitted to the FFS Director following the MPAG workshop meeting.

Ending Time: 12:20 p.m.

Management Plan Advisory Group Meeting
Point Washington State Forest
April 5, 2016
1:00 p.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- Johnny Sabo, Center Manager, FFS
- Fred Robinette for Diana Pepe, FWC
- John McKenzie, DEP/DRP
- Melody Hughes, Choctawhatchee Soil & Water Conservation District
- Celeste Cobena, Beach to Bay (Local Conservation Organization)
- Cindy Meadows, Walton County Board of County Commissioners, District 5
- Anita Page, South Walton Community Council (Hiking Group)
- Tom Arnette, Arnette's Gulf Side Trail Rides (Equestrian Group)
- Peggy Sheehan, Big Daddy's Bike Shop

MPAG Members Not Present:

- Diana Pepe (provided written comments), FWC
- Bill Cleckley, NWFWMD
- Chris Cleveland, Naturewalk Community (Local Private Property Owner)
- David Haralson, St. Joe (Local Private Property Owner)
- Eddie Dykes (provided written comments), (Hunting)

Public Guests:

- Dotty Nist, The DeFuniak Herald / Beach Breeze

Staff:

- Mike Mathis, FFS
- Daniel Young, FFS
- Walter Bowers, FFS
- Ken Weber, Deputy Chief, FFS
- Jennifer Reed, FFS
- Bill Korn, FFS
- Cat Ingram, FFS

Starting Time: 1:10p.m.

- Mr. Korn started the meeting by explaining the workshop process that would be utilized, including taking into account what the MPAG members heard earlier in the day from the public.
- Ms. Cobena remarked that Ms. Markel wanted the name of the bill referenced earlier in discussions that day regarding the admission of target practice anywhere on state-owned

conservation lands. Mr. Sabo replied that he would retrieve the bill number for her and get it to Ms. Markel.

- Ms. Page inquired about expanding recreation opportunities on the forest. Mr. Korn commented that the subject would be touched upon once the group got to that particular section in the draft plan.
- Mr. Korn asked the MPAG group if there was anything mentioned by the public during the public hearing earlier that the group would like to discuss.
- Ms. Page inquired about timber being related to restoration goals and wondered if there is a dedicated source of funding, particularly for restoration/reforestation planning purposes. Mr. Sabo stated that Mr. Weber had gone over how the funding and associated legislative process works earlier in the day with the group, and restated that there is no way to secure funding for sure with respect to planning for more than a year into the future. He ensured that it is a high priority for FFS to plant trees on PWSF.
- Mr. Korn stated that two sets of written comments from MPAG members had been sent in to FFS and a copy of them had been passed out to each MPAG member. Those comments would be handled when the group got to that specific associated area of the draft plan.
- At this point in the meeting, the group, facilitated by Mr. Korn, went through the draft plan page by page, stopping to discuss issues or concerns as each MPAG member felt appropriate.
- Ms. Page had a question regarding page 2, 1st bullet point. She questioned why language exists in the plan that references the efficient generation of revenue. Mr. Sabo explained that generation of revenue speaks to other activities that go on on the state forest other than just timber sales, such as apiary activities. Mr. Korn added that it is a statutory requirement to address revenue in land management plans. The language in the plan is an acknowledgement of the requirement. Ms. Page stated she wanted the word “and” taken out of the sentence. Ms. Cobena offered a different suggestion for changing the sentence. FFS staff again stated that the verbiage here addresses statutory requirements for land management plans. Ms. Page asked whether or not the public can have a say in draft plan verbiage changes. She stated that the perception lately is that there has been a shift in usage of state-owned lands. Mr. Korn once again articulated to the group that it is group consensus that determines any proposed changes in the draft plan.
- Ms. Meadows questioned what the Governor’s Office’s direction on land management plans. She stated that it seems like there is a push at the state level to expand activities on state lands.
- Mr. McKenzie answered that it is part of the FFS mission to generate revenue on state forests in order to increase self-sustainability and therefore ease the burden on taxpayers.
- Ms. Page and Ms. Cobena each brought up Amendment 1 monies again and how they are being used currently and how they should be allocated. Mr. Sabo declared that the members were spending an exorbitant amount of time on one proposed sentence change. The group decided to strike the word “and” from the subject sentence.
- Ms. Page had another inquiry relating to the mention of private sector vendors on page 3 of the draft plan. Mr. Korn stated that the verbiage was there in response to statutory requirements. Mr. Sabo elaborated. Ms. Page asked if there was any emphasis on hiring local businesses in a situation where a bid takes place such as logging. Mr. Sabo responded that FFS tries to hire locals, but there is no guarantee of who will actually bid on the contract. Mr. Korn and Mr. Mathis elaborated on the subject.

- Ms. Page asked what additional public access refers to: roads, trailheads, etc.? Mr. Sabo responded that it is an all inclusive phrase, which includes roads and trailheads.
- Mr. Korn then referred to written comments from FWC representatives corresponding to Goal 2. Mr. Robinette desired a change regarding the control of public access in sensitive areas. The group agreed to a change of verbiage to Goal 2. Mr. Korn further discussed public access and the related desires of the Legislature.
- Ms. Page had an issue with paragraph 3 on page 10. Mr. Sabo discussed how conservation is indeed a part of management on PWSF. Mr. Korn asked Ms. Page if she was requesting an actual change in the plan. Ms. Page stated she was not, but rather was noting the difference between the former management plan and the current draft management plans.
- In reference to #4 on page 10, Ms. Page asked for the rationale behind revenue generation at PWSF. Mr. Korn elaborated on the concept of off-setting management costs with the generation of revenue. Ms. Page and Mr. Sabo discussed the revenue language and Mr. McKenzie joined the conversation.
- Ms. Page asked what the primary activity will be after the sandhill area is clear-cut. Mr. Sabo explained that making money is not the primary or guiding objective of management on PWSF. Mr. McKenzie further discussed the topic.
- Ms. Page discussed the language on page 12, #4. Mr. Sabo and Mr. Korn elaborated.
- Mr. Robinette pointed out a typo which FFS fixed. Next, he brought up the species list in section IV. C. Ms. Reed elaborated on the origin of the FNAI species list and other species lists (ex. FWC) in the plan Exhibits.
- Ms. Page asked about #3 on the same page and Mr. Sabo and Mr. Mathis discussed the protection of water bodies and the role of FFS-utilized Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- Mr. Robinette suggested an addition to verbiage on page 21 regarding occasional beach species like least tern and sea turtles not being impacted by management activities. The Center Manager agreed to the additional verbiage. A misspelling ("Sarracenia") was additionally pointed out and fixed.
- Ms. Cobena, in reference to page 27, B, stated that she wants the opportunity for trails to be linked with other surrounding managed areas. Mr. Sabo and Mr. Korn offered to instead add another objective to Goal 2. Mr. Korn discussed the difference between this draft plan and operational plans.
- Mr. Korn brought up a written comment from Mr. Eddie Dykes, hunter and MPAG member not in attendance. Mr. Dykes' comments reflected his dissatisfaction in that he has not been able to harvest a mature buck since 2001 on Point Washington Management Area (WMA). He questioned why FFS cannot move recreational trails to where the roads are, or to state parks, so he can hunt deer in the woods. Mr. Sabo commented that hunters fuss about the burn seasons as well, and balancing the multi-use concept on state forests is something FFS does deal with on PWSF too. Mr. Robinette stated that hunting on PWSF has actually increased; Mr. Sabo and Ms. Page agreed.
- Ms. Page asked about Firewise Communities, specifically the urban interface. Mr. Sabo discussed how FFS moves forward regarding this issue by trying to keep balance with the wildfire potential and chance of catastrophic loss. He stated that communities become denoted as firewise on a voluntary basis. FFS will do an assessment regarding firewise areas utilizing the local FFS mitigation specialist.
- Ms. Page questioned the revenue language on page 32, paragraph C. Mr. Korn again went over the fact that statutory requirements exist regarding generation and usage of revenue. Mr. Sabo discussed how and why money relates to the management of the state forest.

- Ms. Page wondered why the silviculture language in the draft plan includes economic verbiage. Mr. Korn and Mr. McKenzie further explained.
- Ms. Cobena expressed a desire to go back to the previous page. Mr. Sabo asked the MPAG members to vote on the matter to see if members wanted to change the management plan on the specified page. The majority of MPAG members were not in favor of making any change to the page. Mr. Sabo asked if the group could move on to the next item of issue.
- Mr. Korn briefly explained the natural community section of the land management plan, the FNAI organization, and what FNAI provides to FFS regarding the development of the section. Mr. McKenzie stated that he liked the wet prairie section. Mr. Korn further elaborated on the subject. Mr. McKenzie brought up the fact that PWSF has the largest population of the imperiled species Curtiss' sandgrass in the world.

The group took a 5 minute break: 2:25pm.
(During the break, Ms. Page left the meeting for personal reasons.)
The meeting reconvened: 2:30p.m.

- Mr. Korn stated the next part of the meeting would be to tend to the written comments that were sent in. Ms. Reed stated that she had already spoken to Ms. Pepe regarding her FWC comments at an earlier date.
- Mr. Korn asked the MPAG group if anyone had any issues with the plan Exhibits sections. Nobody had any comments regarding the exhibits.
- Mr. Korn stated that the group would next be reviewing the written comments submitted from the public from earlier that day during the public hearing. Mr. Korn went through the stack of speaker forms on which members of the public wrote their commentary.
- Ms. Cobena and Mr. Sabo discussed the issue of designating lands as surplus. Mr. Sabo declared that FFS does not declare any PWSF lands as surplus. Mr. Sabo and FFS staff discussed future potential land exchange opportunities that FFS may consider. Ms. Meadows joined the discussion. Ms. Cobena stated that she would like to see more aggressive attempts at acquiring in-holdings that are for sale or go up for sale in the future within PWSF. Mr. Sabo elaborated further.
- Mr. Korn commenced the last phase of the meeting during which each person on the MPAG closed out the session with final commentary.
- Ms. Meadows thanked FFS for their management of state forests and all they do, especially providing fire protection to the community.
- Ms. Cobena expressed her opinions, including those relating to the forest and associated economics, and the desire to lessen the fragmentation on PWSF.
- Ms. Sheehan thanked the FFS and expressed that she was glad to have had the opportunity to be on the MPAG.
- Ms. Hughes stated that FFS was doing a good job. She trusts FFS to manage PWSF. She stated the hostility she sensed from certain individuals in the room was probably directed at lawmakers working in Tallahassee.
- Mr. Arnette declared that FFS was doing a good job. He stated that the changes proposed today by consensus are insignificant changes which reflect on the fact that FFS is doing a good job.
- Mr. Robinette expressed that FWC works cooperatively with FFS and it is a very good working relationship.

- Mr. Sabo thanked the MPAG members for their participation, time and attention paid at the meeting. He also thanked the FFS staff members involved in plan development. He stated that FFS does its best to accommodate the public and make everyone happy.
- Mr. McKenzie stated that the draft plan is a legislative-directed document and it can only cover what it can cover.
- Ms. Meadows questioned the advertising for the meeting. She stated that FFS should contact the county Public Information Officer in the future to further disseminate the meeting information. She also mentioned the County's website as a good source for information disbursement. FFS staff verbally listed the ways in which the meeting was advertised, which goes above and beyond the statutory requirements. Ms. Meadows stated she would like to see a presentation at her Board of County Commissioner's (BoCC) meetings and that there is not enough outreach to the County Commissioners or the community. Mr. Sabo and FFS staff reminded Ms. Meadows that Mr. Mathis did come to a recent BOCC meeting to announce this meeting.
- Mr. Korn asked the MPAG group if everyone was still of consensus regarding the changes to the draft plan that the group had workshopped that day. Ms. Meadows stated that she felt that not enough input has occurred from other people that were not in the room that day on the draft plan. Ms. Reed elaborated on the many ways the meeting was advertised to the public. Ms. Meadows inquired as to who was active with the associated liaison group. Mr. Sabo answered that many community leaders and entity representatives are called upon to be on the liaison group. Mr. Sabo reminded Ms. Meadows that he personally called her to attend all the liaison meetings, none of which she has attended. Mr. Sabo discussed additional alternatives to the times and locations regarding public outreach.
- Mr. Korn asked if there was group consensus to move the plan forward. The MPAG group all agreed, except for Ms. Meadows.
- Mr. Korn discussed what the next steps in the process were involving the MPAG meeting minutes, draft plan, and ARC meeting.
- Mr. Mathis expressed appreciation to the MPAG members for their participation.

Meeting adjourned: 3:34 p.m.

EXHIBIT J

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Lands

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties
(revised March 2013)

These procedures apply to state agencies, local governments, and non-profits that manage state-owned properties.

A. General Discussion

Historic resources are both archaeological sites and historic structures. Per Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, '*Historic property' or 'historic resource' means any prehistoric district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state."*

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the project, permit, grant, etc.

State agencies shall preserve the historic resources which are owned or controlled by the agency.

Regarding proposed demolition or substantial alterations of historic properties, consultation with the Division must occur, and alternatives to demolition must be considered.

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to location, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency.

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found at:
http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm

D. Management Implementation

Even though the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual. Specific information regarding individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and recommendations.

Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination**.** In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at:
http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf .

* * *

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

Deena S. Woodward
Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Compliance and Review Section
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Phone: (850) 245-6425

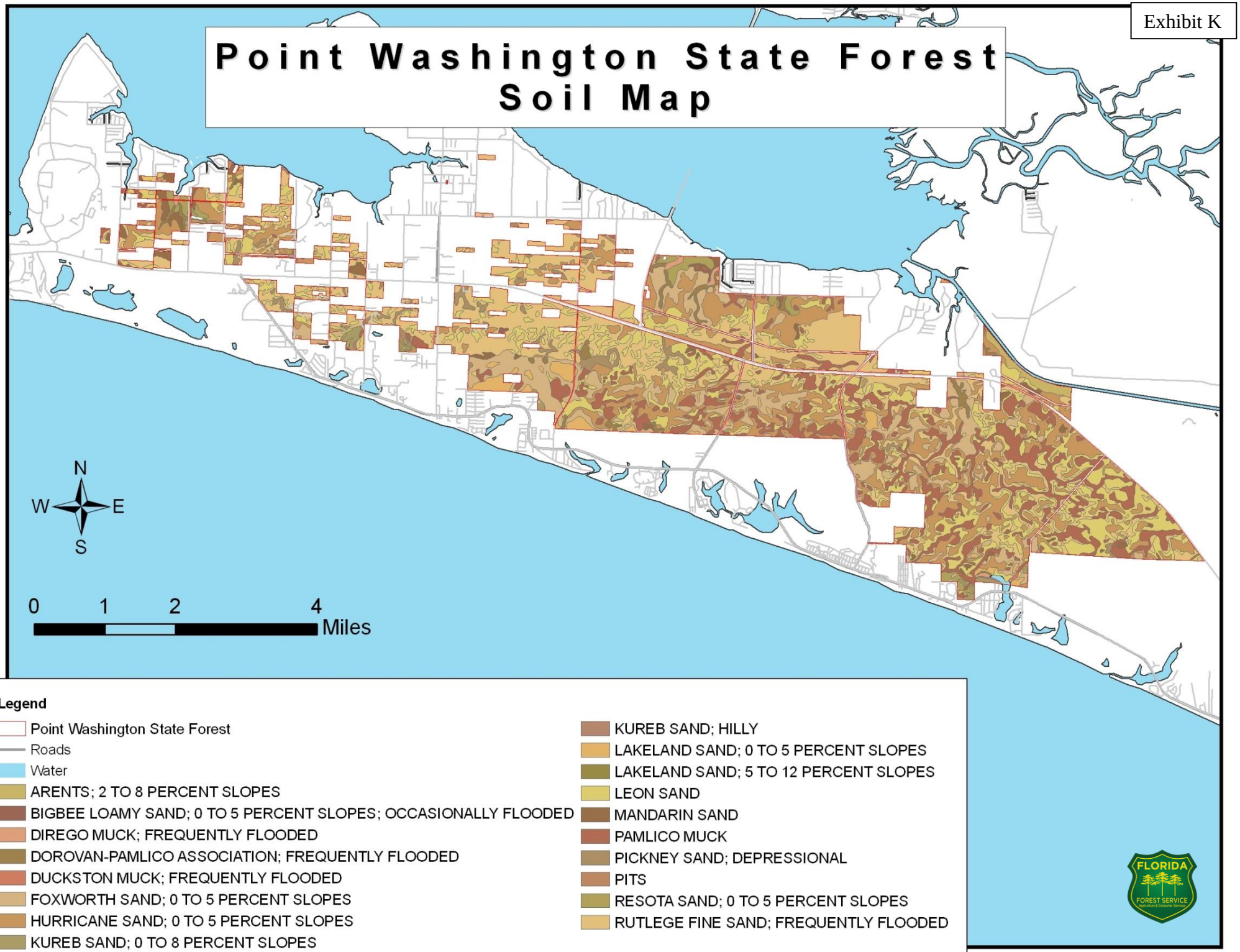
Toll Free: (800) 847-7278
Fax: (850) 245-6435

EXHIBIT K

Soil Map
& Descriptions

Exhibit K

Point Washington State Forest
Soil Map



Legend

- Point Washington State Forest
- Roads
- Water
- ARENTS; 2 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
- BIGBEE LOAMY SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES; OCCASIONALLY FLOODED
- DIREGO MUCK; FREQUENTLY FLOODED
- DOROVAN-PAMLICO ASSOCIATION; FREQUENTLY FLOODED
- DUCKSTON MUCK; FREQUENTLY FLOODED
- FOXWORTH SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- HURRICANE SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- KUREB SAND; 0 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
- KUREB SAND; HILLY
- LAKELAND SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- LAKELAND SAND; 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES
- LEON SAND
- MANDARIN SAND
- PAMLICO MUCK
- PICKNEY SAND; DEPRESSIONAL
- PITS
- RESOTA SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- RUTLEGE FINE SAND; FREQUENTLY FLOODED

FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE

Soil Descriptions

The below information is from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey of Walton County, Florida.

Arents do not have diagnostic horizons because they have been deeply mixed by plowing, spading, or other methods of moving by humans. Arents are used mostly as cropland, urban land, or pasture. Some are used as wildlife habitat.

The **Bigbee** series consists of deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in sandy fluvial sediment near large streams. A high water table is between depths of 20 to 40 inches for about 2 weeks each year and at a depth of 40 to 70 inches for 1 to 2 months during most years. These soils are subject to flooding. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. Thickness of sand and loamy sand exceeds 80 inches and these soils do not have lamellae. Reaction is very strongly acid to medium acid, except the surface layer in areas that have been limed.

The **Diregо** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, moderately permeable soils that have sulfidic material. These soils formed in well decomposed and sapric material underlain by stratified sandy sediment. These soils are on broad, nearly level, tidal marshes that border the Choctawhatchee Bay. They are subject to frequent flooding by brackish water. Slope is less than 1 percent.

The **Dorovan-Pamlico** association consists of soils that are nearly level and very poorly drained. The Dorovan soil is in the middle of the delineation, and the Pamlico soil is on the outer part. Dorovan soil makes up 50 to 70 percent of the association. Typically, this soil is black muck to a depth of at least 60 inches. This Dorovan soil has a high water table near or above the surface for most of the year. This soil floods more often than once every 2 years for periods of more than 1 month. Permeability is moderate and the available water capacity is very high. Pamlico soil makes up 15 to 25 percent of the association. Typically, this soil is dark reddish brown muck 2 inches thick and black muck to a depth of 30 inches. It is underlain by very dark grayish brown sand to a depth of at least 80 inches. This Pamlico soil has a high water table near or above the surface for most of the year. This soil floods more often than once every two years for periods of 7 days to 1 month. Permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is very high. The organic matter content is very high.

The **Duckston** series consists of deep, very poorly drained, very rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in sandy sediment in nearly level marshes bordering the Choctawhatchee Bay. The high water table is at a depth of less than 10 to 20 inches most of the year, and flooding by salt water is frequent. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

The **Foxworth** series consists of deep, moderately well drained, very rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in thick deposits of sandy marine or aeolian sediments on broad, nearly level and gently sloping uplands. They are saturated below a depth of about 40 inches in winter and early in spring. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.

The **Hurricane** series consists of somewhat poorly drained, moderately rapid to very rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediment in nearly level to gently sloping, slightly elevated areas on flatwoods. A high water table fluctuates between depths of 20 to 40 inches for 3 to 6 months during most years and is below a depth of 40 inches for the rest of the year. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.

The **Kureb** series consists of deep, excessively drained, very rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in thick, sandy marine sediment on nearly level to steep sandhills and dune-like ridges. Slope ranges from 0 to 30 percent. The Kureb soils were formerly included in the Lakewood series.

The **Lakeland** series consists of deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in thick, sandy marine sediment on nearly level to steep uplands. They do not have a high water table within a depth of 80 inches. Slope ranges from 0 to 30 percent.

The **Leon** series consists of deep, poorly drained, moderately to moderately rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in thick, sandy marine sediment in broad, nearly level areas of the flatwoods. The water table is at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for more than 9 months during most years. It is at a depth of less than 10 inches during periods of high rainfall, and it recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches during very dry periods. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

The **Mandarin** series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable soils. These soils formed in thick, sandy marine sediment on broad, nearly level, slightly elevated flatwoods. A seasonal high water table is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches for 4 to 6 months in most years. Slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent.

The **Pamlico** series consists of deep, very poorly drained, moderately permeable soils. These soils formed from the decomposition of woody and herbaceous plant remains on broad, nearly level flood plains on major streams and large hardwood swamps. The high water table is at or above the surface for long durations. Slope is less than 1 percent.

The **Pickney** series consist of deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable, sandy soils. These soils formed in marine sediment on nearly level drainageways and in depressions on flatwoods. Water ponds for about 4 months annually. Slope is less than 2 percent and concave.

The **Resota** series consists of deep, moderately well drained, very rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in thick beds of sandy marine deposits on broad, nearly level to gently sloping, moderately elevated ridges on flatwoods. A high water table is at a depth of 40 to 60 inches for at least 6 months in most years.

The **Rutlege** series consists of deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils. These soils formed in thick, sandy sediment on marine terraces. They are saturated in winter and early in spring. The water table is at or near the surface for long periods, and shallow ponding is common. Slope is less than 2 percent.

EXHIBIT L

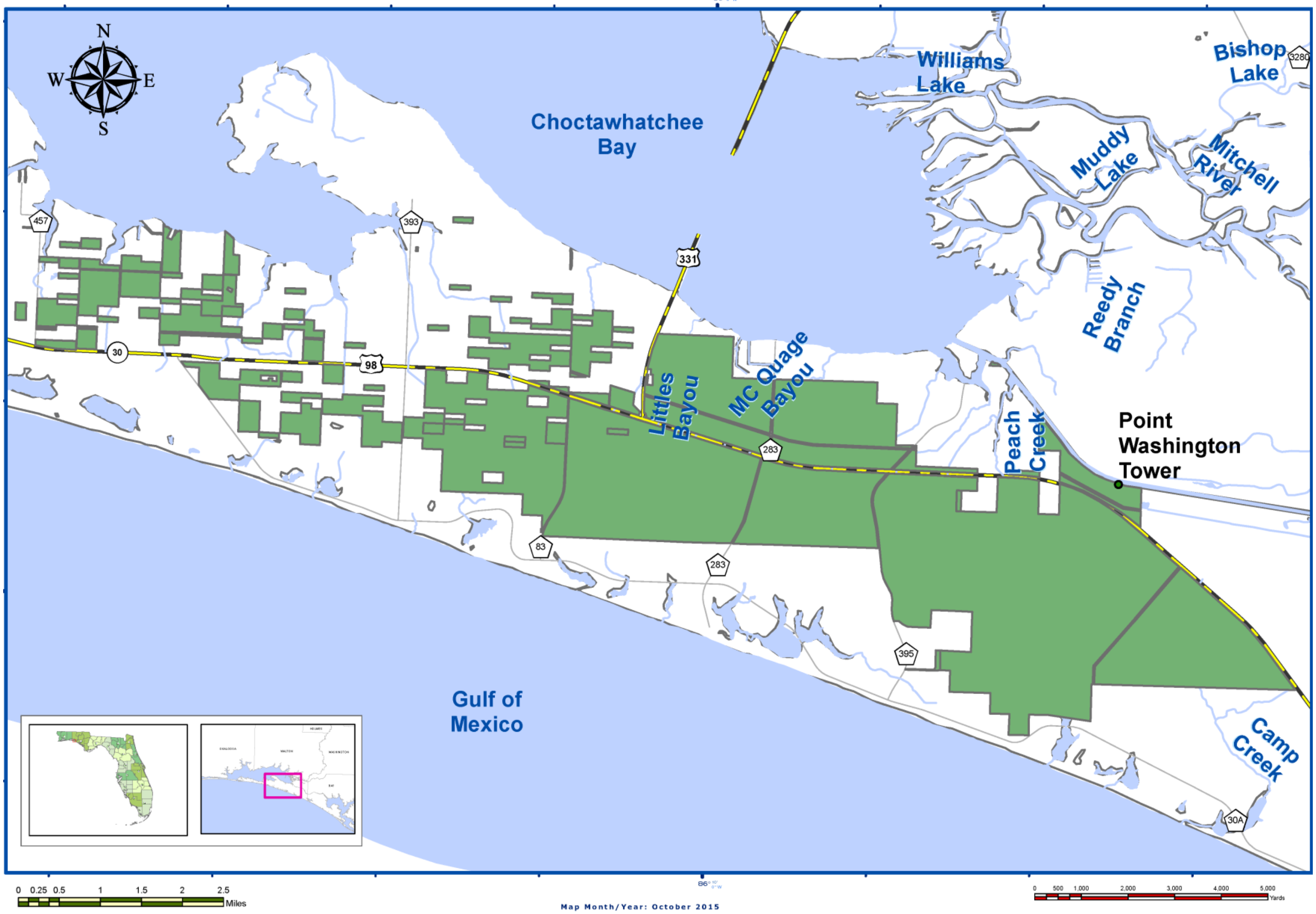
Water Resources
and Monitoring Well Maps

Point Washington State Forest

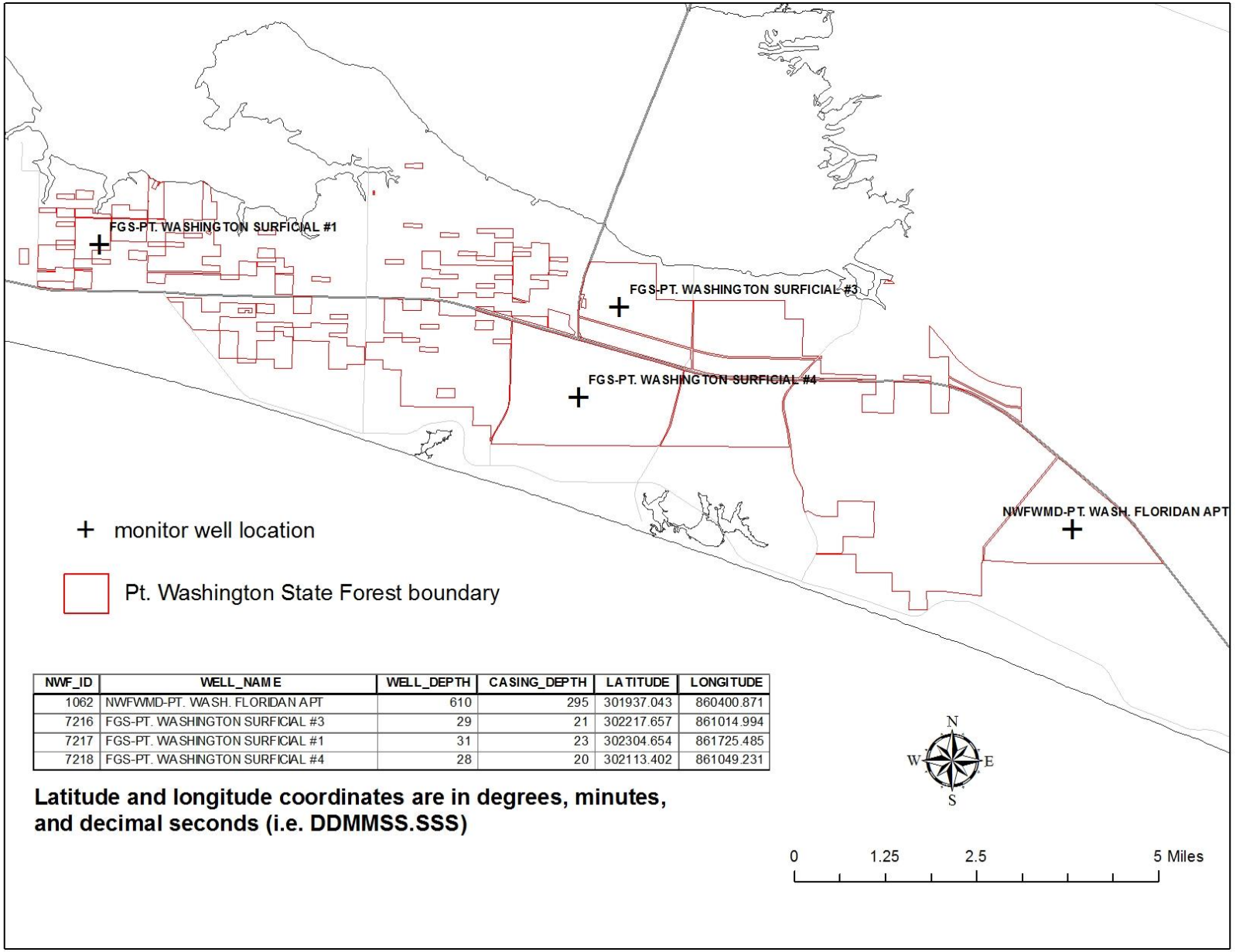
Hydrology Map

Florida Forest Service

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum



Map Month/Year: October 2015



NWF_ID	WELL_NAME	WELL_DEPTH	CASING_DEPTH	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1062	NWFWMD-PT. WASH. FLORIDAN APT	610	295	301937.043	860400.871
7216	FGS-PT. WASHINGTON SURFICIAL #3	29	21	302217.657	861014.994
7217	FGS-PT. WASHINGTON SURFICIAL #1	31	23	302304.654	861725.485
7218	FGS-PT. WASHINGTON SURFICIAL #4	28	20	302113.402	861049.231

Latitude and longitude coordinates are in degrees, minutes, and decimal seconds (i.e. DDMMSS.SSS)

EXHIBIT M

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Element Summary

*Several of the species and natural communities tracked by the Inventory are considered **data sensitive**. Occurrence records for these elements contain information that we consider sensitive due to collection pressures, extreme rarity, or at the request of the source of the information. The Element Occurrence Record has been labeled "Data Sensitive." We request that you not publish or release specific locational data about these species or communities without consent from the Inventory. If you have any questions concerning this please do not hesitate to call.*

Likely and Potential Rare Species

In addition to documented occurrences, other rare species and natural communities may be identified on or near the site based on habitat models and species range models (see enclosed Biodiversity Matrix Report). These species should be taken into consideration in field surveys, land management, and impact avoidance and mitigation.

FNAI habitat models indicate areas, which based on land cover type, offer suitable habitat for one or more rare species that is known to occur in the vicinity. Habitat models have been developed for approximately 300 of the rarest species tracked by the Inventory, including all federally listed species.

FNAI species range models indicate areas that are within the known or predicted range of a species, based on climate variables, soils, vegetation, and/or slope. Species range models have been developed for approximately 340 species, including all federally listed species.

The FNAI Biodiversity Matrix Geodatabase compiles Documented, Likely, and Potential species and natural communities for each square mile Matrix Unit statewide.

Land Acquisition Projects

This site appears to be located within the South Walton Ecosystem Florida Forever BOT Project, which is part of the State of Florida's Conservation and Recreation Lands land acquisition program. A description of this project is enclosed. For more information on this Florida Forever Project, contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands.

Florida Forever Board of Trustees (BOT) projects are proposed and acquired through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands. The state has no specific land management authority over these lands until they are purchased.

The Inventory always recommends that professionals familiar with Florida's flora and fauna conduct a site-specific survey to determine the current presence or absence of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Please visit www.fnai.org/trackinglist.cfm for county or statewide element occurrence distributions and links to more element information.

The database maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-681-9364
www.fnai.org

July 1, 2014

Jennifer Reed
FL Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Forest Service
3125 Conner Building – Room 237
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Ms. Reed,

Thank you for requesting information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). We have compiled the following information for your project area.

Project:	Point Washington State Forest
Date Received:	6/26/2014
Location:	Walton County

Based on the information available, this site appears to be located on or very near a significant region of scrub habitat, a natural community in decline that provides important habitat for several rare species within a small area. Additional consideration should be given to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to these natural resources, and to design land uses that are compatible with these resources.

Element Occurrences

A search of our maps and database indicates that we currently have several element occurrences mapped in the vicinity of the study area (see enclosed map and element occurrence table). Please be advised that a lack of element occurrences in the FNAI database is not a sufficient indication of the absence of rare or endangered species on a site.

Federally Listed Species

Our data indicate federally listed species, particularly *Ambystoma bishop* (Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander), are present on or very near this site (see enclosed map and tables for details). This statement should not be interpreted as a legal determination of presence or absence of federally listed species on a property.

The element occurrences data layer includes occurrences of rare species and natural communities. The map legend indicates that some element occurrences occur in the general vicinity of the label point. This may be due to lack of precision of the source data, or an element that occurs over an extended area (such as a wide ranging species or large natural community). For animals and plants, element occurrences generally refer to more than a casual sighting; they usually indicate a viable population of the species. Note that some element occurrences represent historically documented observations which may no longer be extant. Extirpated element occurrences will be marked with an 'X' following the occurrence label on the enclosed map.

Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analyses Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

This report is made available at no charge due to funding from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands.

Thank you for your use of FNAI services. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at (850) 224-8207 or at npasco@fnai.org.

Sincerely,

Nathan Pasco

Nathan Pasco
GIS / Data Services

Encl

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FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near

Point Washington State Forest

Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
AMBYBISH*73	*Ambystoma bishopi*	Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LE	FE	1998-03-25	98-03-25: open canopied isolated wetland dominated by small cypress, also with Hypericum sp., Pinguicula sp., graminoids, carex sp. dominant grass; water depth approximately 12 inches, surrounding uplands xeric [?] (PNDCOO07).	1998-03-25: H. Cooper captured and released one larva, approximately 35 mm total length (PNDCOO07); however, observation is in question, as Cooper not certain about larval identification (PNDPRI03).
APHOAEGR*32	*Aphodius aegrotus*	Small Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N	1998-12-06 -- 1998-12-20	1998-12-20: No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1998-12-20: Three specimens were collected from 1998-11-22 to 1998-12-20, most likely at light or in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS).
APHOLAEV*46	*Aphodius laevigatus*	Large Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N	1998-11-21 -- 1998-12-06	1998-12-06: No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1998-12-06: Five specimens were collected from 1998-11-21 to 1998-12-06, most likely at light or in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS).
ASCLVRDU*50	*Asclepias viridula*	Southern Milkweed	G2	S2	N	LT	1992-08-20	A WET PRAIRIE GRADING TO DISTURBED WET FLATWOODS THAT WAS RECENTLY BURNED (WITH LAST YEAR) AND DOMINATED BY ARISTIDA STRICTA, PANICUM SCABRISCULUM, LACHNANTHES CAROLINIANA, CARPHEPHORUS ODORATISSIMA, ILEX MYRTIFOLIA, HYPERICUM CHAPMANII, RHEXIA ALIFANUS,	5 INDIVIDUALS SEEN IN FULL FLOWER, ONE OF THESE WITH 2 FRUIT. PLANTS OCCURRING IN WET PRIAIRE (SAVANNA) ADJACENT TO BAYGALL/DOME SWAMP.
CALACURT*105	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-10-31	Pine flatwood	15+ tussocks, no flowering observed. Open slash pine flatwood, A. stricta on higher area to E. Calamovilfa curtissii occuring with Ilex glabra, Serenoa repens, Ilex myrtifolia, Andropogon glomeratus, Xyris sp.
CALACURT*106	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-10-31	No general description given	5 small tussocks on edge of small (20m diameter) cypress pond, with Ilex myrtifolia, Sphagnum spp., Hypericum fasciculatum.

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FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near

Point Washington State Forest

Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
CALACURT*107	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-14	No general description given	300+ large tussocks in powerline ROW on both sides of road. No flowering stalks seen. Open, sunny area with dense Calamovilfa curtissii, also with A. stricta, Andropogon glomeratus, Andropogon sp., Serenoa repens, and low (<m) Ilex glabra, Cliftonia mono
CALACURT*108	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-14	No general description given	14 tussocks, some flowering, scattered along on N edge of Hwy 98 in remnant Slash pine/palmetto woods. Very thin strip of woods with a recent clear-cut to N and Hwy 98 to S. Just E of powerline ROW on the S. side of road is P. elliottii/A. stricta flatwo
CALACURT*109	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-10-31	No general description given	1 small tussock on edge of scrubby slash pine flatwoods, near road. Associated species include Ilex glabra, Serenoa repens.
CALACURT*110	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-14	No general description given	50+ large tussocks, some flowering, in open Slash pine/palmetto/wiregrass flatwoods. Also Cliftonia monophylla and Cyrilla racemiflora and Ilex glabra common here, low (generally <1m) in aspect.(about 1.5 acres). Specimen collected.
CALACURT*115	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-07-12	LONGLEAF PINE SAVANNAH/WET FLATWOODS ON EDGE OF BAYGALL.	No EO data given
CALACURT*116	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-01	No general description given	Few clumps on edge of cypress dome.
CALACURT*119	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-01	In titi depressions on north side of the road.	About 50 clumps in two locations; one clump seen near the west side of the boundary and about 50 seen on east side.
CALACURT*120	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-01	In a Hypericum and cypress slough.	About 40 clumps in a Hypericum and cypress slough.
CALACURT*121	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-02	Titi slough in sandhill.	Clumps frequent around the margins of titi and black gum sloughs.
CALACURT*122	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-02	Edge of a cypress dome in sandhill.	Clumps frequent around the margins of a cypress dome.
CALACURT*123	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	flatwoods.	11-50 clumps along trail.

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Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
CALACURT*124	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-07-26	Scrubby flatwoods. 1996: Mesic flatwoods.	1996: 15 clumps, 2 in flower, due to recent mowing. 1993: 11-50 clumps along trail.
CALACURT*126	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	1993-12-03: Black gum depression in sandhill (F93MIL01FLUS).	1993-12-03: 101-1000 around the edge of a black gum depression (F93MIL01FLUS).
CALACURT*127	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	Titi slough in sandhill.	11-50 clumps along the edge of a titi slough.
CALACURT*128	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	Sandhill.	11-50 clumps in depressions along the trail.
CALACURT*134	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-24	Cypress dome.	100+ clumps around cypress domes.
CALACURT*136	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-30	Longleaf and slash pine flatwoods with open wiregrass understory. Other plants present include Ilex glabra, I. myrtifolia, Magnolia virginiana, M. grandiflora, Smilax spp., Sarracenia flava, and Cyrilla racemiflora.	About 10 clumps in flatwoods.
CALACURT*137	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-30	Flatwoods with Serenoa repens, Ilex glabra, Andropogon spp.	About 10 clumps in flatwoods.
CALACURT*141	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-07-25	Depressions in sandhill, some shrubby with Cyrilla racemiflora, Ilex myrtifolia, and Hypericum microsepalum. One large depression with Taxodium ascendens, Cliftonia monophylla, Aristida stricta, and Sarracenia leucophylla.	200-300 clumps in various depressions in sandhill. Creek Lake. 1996: 200+ clumps.
CALACURT*142	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-17	Cypress dome along a tributary of Camp Creek Lake. Other plants include Ilex myrtifolia, Cyrilla racemiflora, Hypericum microsepalum, Sarracenia leucophylla, Pinguicula planifolia, Eriocaulon decangulare, and Aristida stricta.	About 50 clumps occuring around a cypress dome along a tributary of Camp Creek Lake.

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CALACURT*144	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-16	Wet depression with Taxodium ascendens and Cyrilla racemiflora in cut sandhill with Quercus laevis and young longleaf pines.	10-15 plants in wet portion of powerline.
CALACURT*147	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	Open flatwoods with slash pine and palmetto.	51-100 plants in depressions in open flatwoods,
CALACURT*148	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	Cypress slough in flatwoods.	A few plants seen around cypress dome.
CALACURT*15	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1987-10-20	ALONG ROADSIDE DITCH IN FLATWOODS	SEVERAL VEGETATIVE CLUMPS (SEEN FROM CAR -- MORE MAY BE PRESENT IN ADJOINING FLATWOODS.) NUMEROUS FLOWERING INDIVIDUALS SEEN FOR NEARLY 0.5 MILES ALONG HWY. 98 IN RECENTLY BURNED MESIC FLATWOODS.
CALACURT*150	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-17	Depression in a cleared scrub with Ilex myrtifolia, Cyrilla racemiflora, Smilax laurifolia, and Andropogon virginiana.	20-30 clumps in a scrub depression.
CALACURT*152	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-18	Depression with Taxodium ascendens and Cyrilla racemiflora in sandhill.	50-75 clumps occuring around the edge of a cypress dome.
CALACURT*153	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-18	Depression in logged sandhill.	Clumps occuring around the edge of a small depression.
CALACURT*154	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-24	Slash pine plantation with Ilex glabra and Andropogon spp.	One clump about 10' east of the road in flatwoods.
CALACURT*155	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-24	Powerline cut through flatwoods with cypress domes and titi sloughs.	1000+ clumps in powerline and around cypress domes.
CALACURT*156	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-30	Cleared area of flatwoods under powerline.	About 15 clumps with old infloresences.
CALACURT*157	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-30	Sandhills with sand pine and longleaf pine, wiregrass, saw palmetto, bordered by a titi slough.	About 1000 clumps around titi slough in sandhill.
CALACURT*158	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-30	Sandhills with sand pine and longleaf pine, wiregrass, saw palmetto, bordered by a titi slough.	About 20 clumps around titi slough in sandhill.

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CALACURT*159	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-01	Wet prairie with Hypericum chapmanii, Aristida stricta, Sarracenia flava, S. psittacina, Myrica cerifera, Oxypolis filiformis ssp filiformis, Eriocaulon decangulare.	Three clumps in a wet Hypericum and wiregrass prairie.
CALACURT*17	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1987-10-08	ON EDGES OF GALLBERRY PINE FLATWOODS BORDERING WIREGRASS-PITCHER PLANT BOG WITH STANDING WATER. WIREGRASS WAS FLOWERING.	10-20 CLUMPS SEEN ALONG N. & S. MARGINS OF WET WIRE- GRASS AREA IN CENTER.
CALACURT*195	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-20	Located in narrow ecotone between sand pine scrub and depression marsh. Associated species include Pinus elliotiii, Hypericum brachyophylum and Andropogon sp.	1996-06-20: 35+ clumps observed; no reproductive elements present; appear healthy; clumps were lining edge of small depression marsh (PNDHIP01).
CALACURT*196	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-19	Within wet flatwoods-cypress dome ecotone, mostly with Taxodium ascendens, Cyrilla racemiflora, Hypericum brachyphyllum.	1996-06-19: Only 8 clumps seen (PNDKIN02FLUS).
CALACURT*197	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-20	Mosaic of mesic flatwoods and wet prairie in good condition. Population occurs in ecotone between these 2 communities and under powerline.	1996-06-20: More than 100 plants observed in powerline ROW and population continues along edge of mesic flatwoods; no flowers or fruit; plants robust and healthy (PNDSCH03FLUS).
CALACURT*198	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-20	In small clump within a wiregrass-dominated wet flatwoods/mesic flatwoods mosaic. Appears to be a small depression, with thick slash pine overhead. Lots of Smilax laurifolia, Ilex myrtifolia, Eriocaulon, Rhexia lutea, Dichanthelium erectifolium.	1996-06-20: 40 plants seen (clumps), no flowers/fruit; all clumps large (0.5 m diameter); additional clumps seen throughout prairie (PNDKIN02FLUS).
CALACURT*199	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-20	Good quality wet prairie covers large area with mesic flatwoods islands scattered throughout.	1996-06-20: 20 plants observed at edge of mesic flatwoods and wet prairie interface and in mesic flatwoods island; plants robust; no flowers or fruit (PNDSCH03FLUS).

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CALACURT*200	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-20	1996-06-20: In wet flatwoods, on eastern edge of a small wet prairie under semi-open canopy of tall slash pine, with patchy, but dense Ilex glabra, Smilax laurifolia, Ilex myrtifolia, and Myrica cerifera (PNDKIN02FLUS).	1996-06-20: 50+ clumps seen (PNDKIN02FLUS).
CALACURT*201	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-21	In very shrubby mesic flatwoods-(slash pine) depression ecotone. Overtopped by Lyonia lucida, Cyrilla racemiflora var. parviflora, Ilex glabra and Pinus elliotiii. A few older P. palustris here too.	1996-06-21: 50+ plants seen; no inflorescences, only clumps of green and brown leaves (PNDKIN02FLUS).
CALACURT*202	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-21	Wet flatwoods/wet prairie mosaic developed in an old plantation. Wiregrass is abundant, under a sparse canopy of old longleaf pine and scattered slash pine.	1996-06-21: Species is dense and abundant throughout the site, except for scattered upland areas and wettest depressions; no fertile plants (old inflorescences) seen - entire site is fire suppressed; plants occur on old bedding rows and between rows (PND
CALACURT*203	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-21	Depression marsh in mesic flatwoods occurs as narrow N-S band. Sarracenia flava and S. psittacina here, with Lachnocaulon caroliniana, Lophiola americana, and Hypericum fasciculatum.	1996-06-21: 1 healthy plant observed in depression marsh in mesic flatwoods (PNDSCH03FLUS).
CALACURT*28	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1987-12-16	FLATWOODS WITH WIREGRASS, TITI	5-6 SMALL CLUMPS WITH FL STALKS IN MOWED FLATWOODS AREA ON ROADSIDE. ASSOC. SP.: PINUS ELLIOTTTII, CYRILLA RACEMIFLORA, ILEX GLABRA, ARISTIDA STRICTA.
CALACURT*29	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1988-02-16	IN MESIC FLATWOODS/WET PRAIRIE. ON EDGE OF CLEARED SURVEY LINE. WITH SLASH PINE, ARISTIDA SPICIFORMIS, GALLBERRY.	1988-02-16: 5 TO 10 TUSSOCKS OBSERVED.

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CALACURT*33	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1988-04-16	OPEN GRASSY AREA WIH LIGHT SLASH PINE CANOPY SURROUNDED BY DENSER GALLBERRY. SHRUBS AND SLASH PINES.	~50 CLUMPS OF CALAMOVILFA, THE CLUMPS SEPARATED BY WET AREAS OF SPHAGNUM MOSS, ANDROPOGON BRACHYSTACHYUS, LYCOPODIUM APPRESUM AND HYPERICUM CHAPMANII.
CALACURT*37	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1988-11-29	SINKHOLE POND SURROUNDED BY SCRUB WITH STRONG ADMIXTURE OF TURKEY OAK AND SOME WIREGRASS.	SOLID STAND ON NW, W. AND SW SIDES OF POND; 100+ PLANTS BETWEEN TITI BORDERING WATER AND SAW PALMETTO AT EDGE OF SCRUB.
CALACURT*4	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1988-11-02	LOW FLATWOODS IN ECOTONE BETWEEN GALLBERRY/SLASH PINE AND WET WIREGRASS AREAS. ASSOC. SPP: FUIRENA SCIRPODEA, ARISTIDA STRICTA, ILEX GLABRA, SMILAX PANICULATA, KALMIA HIRSUTA, CARPHEPHORUS SP.	LARGE CLUMPS CA 1 MI IN DIAM. NO FLS ONLY DEAD STALKS WITHOUT FRUITS OR GLUMES. 1988-AREA HAS BEEN "PULPED" (MAY 1988) BY ST JOE PAPER CO. CALAMOVILFA FLOWERING VIGOROUSLY AFTER THE MECHANICAL DISTURBANCE.
CALACURT*48	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1991-05-28	WET FLATWOODS.	MANY CLUMPS (ABOUT 20-50) IN WET FLATWOODS WITH WIREGRASS AND HYMENOCALLIS HENRYAE. VEGETATIVE.
CALACURT*62	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-09-01	ROADSIDE POPULATION AT ECOTONE BETWEEN MESIC AND SCRUBBY FLATWOODS. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-5-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	FEW PLANTS NOTED ALONGSIDE ROAD IN FLOWERING CONDITION.
CALACURT*63	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-09-01	ABUNDANT IN PINUS PALUSTRIS/ILEX GLABRA-LYONIA LUCIDA/CALAMOVILFA CURTISSII COMMUNITY.	ABUNDANT GROUNDCOVER GRASS PRIMARILY IN ECOTONE BETWEEN MESIC FLATWOODS AND WET PRAIRIE, WHICH IS SOMEWHAT OBSCURE DUE TO FIRE SUPPRESSION. FLOWERING PLANTS OBSERVED BY ORZELL ON 9-1-92 AND MANY VEGETATIVE CLUMPS.

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CALACURT*64	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-09-01	OLD-GROWTH LONGLEAF PINE (PINUS PALUSTRIS) DOMINATED SCRUBBY FLATWOODS. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-5-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	FLOWERING PLANTS OBSERVED BY ORZELL ON 9-1-92.
CALACURT*65	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-09-01	PLANTS MOST ABUNDANT IN ECOTONE ON MESIC FLATWOODS WITH WET PRAIRIE DEPRESSION. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-4-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	MOST PLANTS VEGETATIVE, SOME FLOWERING ALONG ROADSIDE.
CALACURT*66	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-09-01	UNBURNED, BUT INTACT ECOTONE BETWEEN MESIC FLATWOODS AND WET PRAIRIE. PLANTS PARTICULARLY COMMON IN POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-5-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	PLANTS MOST ABUNDANT ON ECOTONE BETWEEN MESIC FLATWOODS AND WET PRAIRIE.
CALACURT*67	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-08-20	A VERY RECENTLY BURNED MISEC TO WET FLATWOODS WITH A PINUS PALUSTRIS OVERSTORY (SOME KILLED BY THE FIRE), SERENOA REPENS, LYONIA LUCIDA, RHEXIA ALIFANUS, XYRIS CAROLINIANA, KALMIA HIRSUTA, SABATIA BREVIFOLIA, QUERCUS MINIMA, POLYGALA LUTEA, CARPHEPHORUS	SEVERAL HUNDRED INDIVIDUALS IN FULL FLOWER FOLLOWING A RECENT BURN IN THIS MESIC TO WET FLATWOODS. THIS GRASS FORMS THE DOMINANT GROUNDCOVER OVER MUCH OF THE FLATWOODS. FLATWOODS DEVELOPED ON LEON SANDS.
CALACURT*68	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-08-20	TYPICAL DISTURBED, COASTAL MESIC FLATWOODS FOR WALTON COUNTY AND A WEEDY POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY.	A FEW INDIVIDUALS, ALL IN FLOWER, IN AND ADJACENT TO A POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY BORDERING MESIC FLATWOODS.

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CALACURT*69	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-07-09	WET FLATWOODS (RECENTLY INUNDATED HEAVY RAINS-STANDING WATER ON SURFACE) WITH SCATTERED PINUS PALUSTRIS OVERSTORY, SERENOA REPENS, ILEX GLABRA, AND LYONIA LUCIDA, ARISTIDA SPICIFORMIS, HYPERICUM MICROSEPALUM, ILEX CORIACEA, XYRIS BREVIFOLIA, AND NUMEROUS	1996-07-09: 30-40 CLUMPS SEEN SCATTERED WITH AN AVERAGE OF 3-5 CLUMPS PER AREA. ALL PLANTS WERE IN A VEGETATIVE STATE [PNDHER02FLUS]. 1992-08-20: A FEW SCATTERED INDIVIDUALS, ALL IN FULL FLOWER, ON BOTH SIDES OF ROAD IN A WET FLATWOODS [UNDHIL02FLUS].
CALACURT*70	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-08-20	ECOTONE BETWEEN BAYGALL/DOME SWAMP AND MESIC TO WET FLATWOODS. THIS SPECIES OCCURING WITH SERENOA REPENS, ILEX GLABRA, GALUSSACIA MOSERI, KALMIA HIRSUTA, HYPERICUM MICROSEPALUM, H. FASCICULATUM, CTENIUM AROMATICUM, LYONIA LUCIDA, RHEXIA PETIOLARIS, QUERC	12 VERY ROBUST INDIVIDUALS IN FULL FLOWER FOLLOWING A RECENT BURN AT THIS SITE. ALL INDIVIDUALS WERE CONFINED TO A NARROW ECOTONE BETWEEN A BAYGALL/DOME SWAMP AND WET TO MESIC FLATWOODS.
CALACURT*71	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-08-20	HIGHLY DISTURBED MESIC FLATWOODS.	ONE CLUMP SEEN WITH SEVERAL FLOWERING STALKS IN HIGHLY DISTURBED MESIC FLATWOODS.
CALACURT*74	*Calamovilfa curtissii*	Curtiss' Sandgrass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-06-10	Depression Swamp.	Over 50 individuals seen. Associated spp: Nyssa biflora, Pinus elliottii, Ilex myrtifolia, Aristida stricta, Scleria sp.
CARECARE*27	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3	S3	LE, LT	FT	2012	Gulf Coast beaches and dunes, many of which are on barrier islands. Many of the beaches are within conservation lands.	Nesting beaches of the Florida Panhandle genetic subunit as defined by Shamblin et al. (2011) (A11SHA01FLUS). This includes all observed and likely habitat from Perdido Key at the Florida-Alabama state line to Bald Point in Franklin County. From 2008-2
CHELMYDA*15	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Sea Turtle	G3	S2	LE	FE	2012	Gulf Coastal beaches and dunes.	Observed and likely nesting beaches from Perdido Key to Alligator Point. Between 2008-2012, the surveyed beaches had annual nesting densities ranging from 0.01 to 0.39 nest per km. The highest nesting densities are at St. Joseph Peninsula and Topsail H

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CHRYCRUI*39	*Chrysopsis gossypina ssp. cruiseana*	Cruise's Goldenaster	G5T2	S2	N	LE	1993-12-02	Dunes with Uniola paniculata, Chrysospsis gossypina ssp gossypina, C. godfreyi, Lupinus westianus.	51-100 plants fruiting on dunes.
CROTADAM*264	*Crotalus adamanteus*	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N	1996-06-21	Mesic to wet flatwoods converted to pine plantation with scattered dome swamps.	Immature (~ 2 1/2 feet long) dead on the road.
DEPRMARS*130	Depression marsh		G4	S4	N	N	2004	Sand pine scrub with patches of mesic flatwoods (PNDHIP01FLUS).	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1996-06-20) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1996-06-20: 2 areas contained within sand pine scrub; associated species include Pinus elliottii, Hypericum
DERMCORI*16	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Sea Turtle	G2	S2	LE	FE	2012	Gulf Coast beaches and dunes.	Observed and likely nesting beaches from Fort Walton Beach to Cape St. George. Between 2008-2012, the surveyed beaches had annual nesting densities ranging from 0.01 to 0.04 nests per kilometer.
DOMESWAM*83	Dome swamp		G4	S4	N	N	1996-06-20	Dome swamp surrounded by scrub and mesic flatwoods depression marsh.	1996-06-20: Small dome with a canopy dominated by Taxodium ascendens; a few Pinus elliottii are present; Ilex myrtifolia in the shrub layer; herb coverage is 80% dominated by Lachnanthes caroliniana; Panicum hemitomon is present along the edge; a large d
DOMESWAM*84	Dome swamp		G4	S4	N	N	1996-06-21	Small cypress dome with sand pine-invaded mesic flatwoods to the north and west, sand pine scrub to the east, and a large industrial (sand?) pit to the south. The sand pit operation has pushed a high berm of woody debris right against the edge of the cyp	1996-06-21: Small cypress (Taxodium ascendens) dominated depression; trees are short, gnarled and with flattened tops, canopy is semi-open; shrubs are sparse, dominated by Ilex myrtifolia within, dense Serenoa repens on edges; entire basin is graminoid a
DOMESWAM*87	Dome swamp		G4	S4	N	N	2004	Dome swamp surrounded by a mosaic of wet and mesic flatwoods.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1996-06-19) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1996-06-19: [2 separate swamps of similar quality; canopy consists of mature Taxodium ascendens; shrubs consist of Ilex myrtif

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DROSINTE*160	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT	2003-05-05	2003-05-05: Wet roadside ditch on east side of roadway just north of powerline crossing (U03KEP01FLUS).	2003-05-05: cluster of plants in leaf about 8" in diameter (U03KEP01FLUS).
DROSINTE*71	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT	1993-05-14	ROADSIDE SWALE. SWALE CONTAINS PINGUICULA PLANIFOLIA, ALETRIS SP., SABATIA DODECANDRA, COREOPSIS NUDATA, ETC. MESIC TO WET FLATWOODS CUTOVER AND BURNED IN 1992.	100+ PLANTS SEEN.
DROSINTE*72	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT	1993-06-03	No general description given	HUNDREDS OF PLANTS; SOME IN BUD.
DROSINTE*83	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	Sandhill.	51-100 plants with old infloresences in wet ditch along trail.
DROSINTE*84	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT	1993-12-03	Creek through sandhill.	1-10 plants with old infloresences in pool and creek through titi slough.
DROSINTE*87	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT	1993-11-18	Cypress dome in sandhill.	About 40 plants in fruit around the W edge of a cypress dome.
DROSINTE*88	*Drosera intermedia*	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT	1993-11-30	Cleared area of flatwoods under powerline.	About 15 plants past fruiting in stream.
DS*12594	*Data Sensitive Element*	Data Sensitive	G3	S3	N	LE	2000-08-28	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
DS*34123	*Data Sensitive Element*	Data Sensitive	G3G4T3	S3	N	N	2008-04-21	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
GENTPENN*129	*Gentiana pennelliana*	Wiregrass Gentian	G3	S3	N	LE	1993-02-01	LONG-UNBURNED ARISTIDA STRICTA DOMINATED SAVANNA WITH SCATTERED PINUS PALUSTRIS AND P. ELLIOTTII IN THE OVERSTORY.	TWO PLANTS OBSERVED, BOTH OF WHICH HAD ALREADY SET FRUIT.
GOPHPOLY*1006	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1996-07-09	Sandhill with deep white sand, wiregrass, and mix of forbs and lichens on the ground floor. Mature to young longleaf pine and sand pine form canopy.	1996-07-09: 4 small burrows were seen that appear to be currently used; one burrow (north side of E-W sand road) was at base of saw palmetto; 3 other burrows had marker trees (red banded young longleaf pine); we found another marker tree (98-1), but no b

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GOPHPOLY*638	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1988-04-17	SCRUB.	1 LARGE INDIVIDUAL WALKING RAPIDLY TO HOLE, APPEARED SICK - WITH DESSICATED LIMBS AND SUNKEN EYES.
GOPHPOLY*753	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1992-08-20	GOOD QUALITY REMNANT LONGLEAF PINE DOMINATED SANDHILL THAT GRADES SOUTHWARD INTO COASTAL SAND PINE SCRUB AND NORTHWARD INTO WET PRAIRIE/MESIC FLATWOODS. SEE NC EO FOR DETAILS.	ONE ACTIVE BURROW OBSERVED IN SANDHILL WITHIN 25 YARDS OF UN-NAMED NORTH-SOUTH SAND ROAD. TORTOISE DENSITY APPARENTLY LOW DESPITE GOOD QUALITY HABITAT.
GOPHPOLY*754	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1992	adjacent to power line: unburned coastal longleaf pine sandhill. common vegetation includes Quercus laevis, Q. incana, Pinus palustris, P. clausa, Serenoa repens, Pteridium aquilinum, Chrysoma pauciflosculosa<	One adult observed walking down sand road beneath power line at 1455 EDST. A burrow, probably used by the tortoise observed, was seen near the tortoise. In addition, two active tortoise burrows were observed within and just outside of dense coastal sand
HALILEUC*1697	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.	Nest status: Active, 2003; Unknown status or not assessed, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999;(U03FWC01FLUS)
HYMEHENR*22	*Hymenocallis henryae*	Panhandle Spiderlily	G2	S2	N	LE	1997-05-24	Wet flatwoods with slash pine canopy, plus Taxodium ascendens, Nyssa biflora, Ilex myrtifolia, Cyrilla racemiflora, Aristida stricta, Eriocaulon compressum, E. decangulare, Asclepias longifolia, Chaptalia tomentosa, Lobelia floridana, Lophiola americana.	1996-06-20: Approximately 40 plants, none fertile; other plants scattered in area south of this large population (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1997-05-05: Approximately 60 plants observed, 1 in flower. The color of the leaves on these plants are deep green with only a
HYMEHENR*3	*Hymenocallis henryae*	Panhandle Spiderlily	G2	S2	N	LE	1991-05-28	WET PINE FLATWOODS, SEVERELY LOGGED IN SPRING 1995.	1997-05-24: SITE WAS LOGGED IN SPRING, 1995. WHEN SITE WAS OBSERVED IN MAY 1995, NO CANOPY TREES LEFT IN INTERIOR OF SITE; APPROXIMATELY 12 CLUMPS OF HYMENOCALLIS WERE OBSERVED AFTER LOGGING, WITH 1 PLANT IN FLOWER; IN MAY, 1996, THE SITE WAS OBSERVED TO
LESTINAE*1	*Lestes inaequalis*	Elegant Spreadwing	G5	S2	N	N	1986-03-18	1986-03-18: No description given (U09DEP01FLUS).	1986-03-18: Staff from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection collected this species (U09DEP01FLUS).

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LUPIWEST*101	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-18	Sand pine scrub. Polygonella macrophylla is also present along road.	About 25 vegetative plants along sand road.
LUPIWEST*107	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-07-10	Growing in deep white sand (in road) with Andropogon virginicus var. glaucus, Cladonia leporina, and Chrysoma pauciflora.	1996-07-10: Ca. 50 plants were observed on west side of borrow pit pond. 20 or so plants had fruiting stalks (PNDHER03FLUS).
LUPIWEST*119	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	2006-04-03	2006-04-03: Sandhill (F06FNA17FLUS).	2006-04-03: One to ten individuals, in leaf, covering an area 10-100 square meters, in sandhill (F06FNA17FLUS).
LUPIWEST*36	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1991-04-24	LONGLEAF PINE/TURKEY OAK FLATWOODS IN 1982. SITE ROLLER- CHOPPED AND NEWLY PLANTED TO SAND PINE IN 1991.	POPULATION RESTRICTED TO RAISED DISTURBED AREA 50' X 25'. 45 MATURE PLANTS, 90% IN FLOWER, DOZENS OF SEEDLINGS. IN 1991 SEVERAL PLANTS OBSERVED BETWEEN ROAD AND SAND PINE PLANTATION.
LUPIWEST*63	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1991-04-24	SAND ROAD EMBANKMENT/SANDHILL ECOTONE.	SEVERAL LARGE CLUMPS IN BLOOM.
LUPIWEST*65	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-07-09	SAND PINE INVADED LONGLEAF PINE FLATWOODS.	1996-07-09: 3 LARGE PLANTS SEEN ALONG E/W ROAD AND 2 PLANTS SEEN IN ADJACENT SANDHILL. 3 PLANTS WITH FRUITS [PNDHER03FLUS]. 1992-08-20: SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN BLOOM. IN 1992, SEVERAL OLD FRUITS OBSERVED [PNDPAL02FLUS].
LUPIWEST*66	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1991-06-04	CUT-OVER SANDHILL NOW "DOMINATED" BY 8-FT. TALL QUERCUS LAEVIS (TREES FAIRLY WIDELY SPACED). SOME SAND PINE MIXED IN WITH OAKS. GROUND IS CA. 50/50 VEGETATION AND BARE SAND. ASSOCIATED SPECIES INCLUDE ARISTIDA STRICTA, PANICUM, EUPHORBIA, LICANIA MICHAUX	CA. 2 DOZEN PLANTS OBSERVED.
LUPIWEST*67	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1991-06-04	TRASH DUMP AT END OF SAND ROAD THROUGH SAND PINE SCRUB.	CA. ONE DOZEN PLANTS OBSERVED IN FRUIT.

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LUPIWEST*68	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-09-01	DISTURBED SANDY ROADSIDES THROUGH LOW OAK SCRUB.	APPROXIMATELY 10 PLANTS NOTED BY S. ORZELL ON 9-1-92 DURING A FIELD SURVEY.
LUPIWEST*69	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-08-20	COASTAL SCRUB DOMINATED BY CERATIOLA ERICOIDES, QUERCUS MYRTIFOLIA AND Q. GEMINATA, CHRYSOMA PAUCIFLOSCULOSA, PINUS CLAUSA, POLYGONELLA POLYGAMA AND P. GRACILIS, WITH SCATTERED LICHENS AND SOME POLYGONELLA MACROPHYLLA.	AT LEAST 100 INDIVIDUALS OF THIS SPECIES SCATTERED ON SMALL OPEN SCRUB-VEGETATED DUNES ON BOTH SIDES OF HYW. 30A. OLD FRUITS SOMETIMES STILL ADHERING TO CURRENT YEAR'S INFLORESCENCES.
LUPIWEST*80	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-01	Logged sandhill with turkey oak.	Vegetative plants along sand road.
LUPIWEST*89	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1996-06-21	Coastal scrub.	1996-06-21: 100+ plants seen ~ 20% in fruit (PNDKIN02FLUS). 1993-12-01: Scattered vegetative plants along road through scrub (PNDMIL08FLUS).
LUPIWEST*98	*Lupinus westianus*	Gulf Coast Lupine	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-11-17	Cleared scrub/sandhill with Quercus laevis, Chrysoma pauciflosculosa, Conradina canescens, and Calamintha coccinius.	100+ vegetative plants occuring along forest road between SR 395 and SR 283.
MESIFLAT*229	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	1996-06-19	Portion of mesic flatwoods bordered by high quality flatwoods to the north, south, and west.	1996-06-19: Older mature canopy of Pinus palustris in excellent condition; shrub layer dominated by Serenoa repens, Ilex glabra, Licania michauxii, Quercus laevis, Quercus incana, and Vaccinium myrsinites; herb layer consisting mostly of Pteridium aquili
MESIFLAT*265	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	2004	COASTAL FLORIDA PANHANDLE SCRUBBY FLATWOODS DOMINATED BY LONGLEAF PINE WITH A SOMEWHAT BRUSHY GROUNDCOVER.	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Scrubby flatwoods EO number 49 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photogra

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MESIFLAT*38	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	2005-01-23	WIDELY SPACED LONGLEAF PINES WITH OPEN UNDERSTORY OF LOW SHRUBS AND WIREGRASS.	PINUS PALUSTRIS-A, HYPERICUM REDUCTUM-0, ILEX GLABRA-0, SERENOA REPENS-0, ARISTIDA STRICTA-A. 2005-01-23: Casual survey finds good quality mesic flatwoods with large, flat-topped Pinus palustris in canopy; understory with Ilex glabra and Serenoa repens
MESIFLAT*54	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	2004	MATURE MESIC LONGLEAF PINE FLATWOODS (SEE 3-25-91 DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-9-03).	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1991-04-24) (U05FNA02FLUS). UNEVEN AGED WITH PREDOMINANTLY MATURE AND SCATTERED OLD-GROWTH, FLAT-TOPPED (SOME CAT-FACED TREES) LONGLEAF AND SLASH PINE. GO
MESIFLAT*60	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	2004	COASTAL FLORIDA PANHANDLE MESIC FLATWOODS DOMINATED BY LONGLEAF PINE IN A SCRUBBY FLATWOODS-MESIC FLATWOODS-WET PRAIRIE LANDSCAPE COMPLEX.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1992-09-01) (U05FNA02FLUS). GROUNDCOVER DOMINATED BY EITHER ARISTIDA STRICTA, ILEX GLABRA, OR SERENOA REPENS. QUERCUS PUMILA AND PTERIDIUM AQUILINUM ARE C
MESIFLAT*61	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	2004	COASTAL FLORIDA PANHANDLE MESIC FLATWOODS DOMINATED BY LONGLEAF PINE ON A SCRUBBY FLATWOODS-MESIC FLATWOODS-WET PRAIRIE LANDSCAPE. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-4-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1992-09-01) (U05FNA02FLUS). 70-80 FT. TALL, GNARLED, FLAT-TOPPED LONGLEAF PINE. GROUNDCOVER DOMINATED BY EITHER ARISTIDA STRICTA OR ILEX GLABRA. OTHER COM

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PICOBORE*208	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE	1993-11-23	1993-11-23: LONGLEAF PINE FLATWOODS THAT HAS BEEN RECENTLY CUT, WIREGRASS, AND ANDROPOGON (U93WIN02FLUS). UNBURNED PINUS PALUSTRIS MESIC FLATWOODS WITH INTACT, DIVERSE GROUNDCOVER. SOME FLAT-TOPPED, OLD-GROWTH PINE TREES. GROUNDCOVER DOMINATED BY ARISTID	2009-12: emails regarding sightings of RCWs near Goldsby Rd.; need to confirm (PNDNES03FLUS, U09BOU01FLUS). 1993-11-23: 1 ADULT OBSERVED FLYING FROM LIMB TO LIMB AND UP AND DOWN TRUNK OF LARGE LONGLEAF PINE. NO CANOPY OBSERVED (U93WIN02FLUS). 1992-09-02:
PICOBORE*217	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE	1996-06-20	Narrow strip of old growth longleaf pine (sparse coverage) covering approx. 15-20 acres. Surrounded by younger pine plantation.	1996-06-21: One inactive cavity tree observed. Candled all around the tree (old). No flowing wells. Cavity not enlarged (PNDHIP01FLUS).
PICOBORE*95	*Picoides borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE	1990	MESIC FLATWOODS BEHIND COASTAL DUNE LAKES, BEACH DUNES AND COASTAL STRAND.	2009-2010: email string regarding RCWs in area indicate that are not known to be back at Topsail Hill State Park as of 2009-2010 (U09BOU01FLUS). 1990-03-15: GORE NOTED A FRESH START HOLE BUT DID NOT OBSERVE BIRDS (PNDGOR01FLUS). 1988
POLYMACR*106	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	1993-12-02	2007-10-18: Roadside scrub and scrubby flatwoods. For detailed habitat information for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1993-12-02: Coastal scrub (F93MIL01FLUS).	2007-10-18: 8-12 flowering plants in 3 discrete areas. For detailed number of plants for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1993-12-02: 11-50 fruiting plants frequent throughout scrub oak community(F93MIL01F
POLYMACR*142	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-16	2007-10-16: roadside scrub area with "For Sale" sign. Scrub with Pinus clausa, Quercus geminata, Serenoa repens, Ilex glabra, Andropogon virginicus var. glaucus, Solidago sp., Conradina canescens, Phyla nodiflora, Licania michaux	2007-10-16: 3 plants flowering (F07FNA07FLUS). 1996-06-21: 30+ plants seen, mostly in ecotonal area between scrub and longleaf pine-dominated scrubby flatwood (PNDKIN02FLUS).

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POLYMACR*162	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Widely scattered canopy pines <1%; shrubs = Quercus laevis, Pinus clausa, Quercus geminata, Quercus chapmanii, Pinus palustris, Quercus myrtifolia, Lyonia ferruginea, Serenoa repens/ Polygonella polygama, Pteridium aquilinum, Conrad	2007-10-17: 43-175 flowering plants with many juveniles <15 cm (F07FNA07FLUS). 2003: 16 flowering plants in an area of about 3 acres in size (U03KEP01FLUS).
POLYMACR*165	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2006-03-16	2006-03-16: moderately disturbed scrub (along trail), adjacent to developed land strip along coast (F06FNA17FLUS).	2006-03-16: 11-61 vegetative plants (F06FNA17FLUS).
POLYMACR*187_0	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	This is a parent EO. Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.	This is a parent EO for 4 sub-Eos (sub-EO #'s 143, 59, 108, and 141). Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.
POLYMACR*187_141	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Scrub (F07FNA07FLUS). 1996-06-20: In excellent quality sand pine scrub with myrtle oak, sand live oak, beach rosemary, saw palmetto and many lichens, very little open sand, most covered with a thin layer of litter. Canopy semi	2007-10-17: 10-50 plants in flower/bud (F07FNA07FLUS). 1996-06-20: 20+ large plants seen; most tall and skinny, with 1-2 branches and 0.5 m + tall; about 5 more seen that were smaller; all with leaves, old (last year's) inflorescences on 5
POLYMACR*187_143	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Scrub with Pinus clausa, Cliftonia monophylla, Cyrilla racemiflora, Quercus myrtifolia/ Serenoa repens, Quercus geminata, Lyonia lucida, Conradina sp., Helenium amarum, Scleria sp., Polygonella polygama, Selaginella ar	2007-10-17: >183-270 flowering plants (F07FNA07FLUS). 1996-06-20: Only 10 plants seen, about 30% with old inflorescences. Four plants were multi-stemmed, 2-4 stems and tall (2-3 feet), other others are smaller (PNDKIN02FLUS).
POLYMACR*187_59	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Scrub. For detailed habitat information for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1992-09-01: deep xeric sands of mature widely scattered coastal sand pine scrub with a rather dense lo	2007-10-17: 44-107 flowering plants in 4 discrete areas. For detailed number of plants for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1992-09-01: Orzell estimated several hundred vegetative plants (PNDORZ01FLUS).

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POLYMACR*188_0	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-18	This is a parent EO. Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.	This is a parent EO for 7 sub-Eos (sub-EO #'s 51, 109, 140, 33, 35, 32, and 34). Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.
POLYMACR*188_109	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Scrub and scrubby flatwoods. For detailed habitat information for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1993-11-18: Sand pine scrub. Lupinus westianus is also present along road.	2007-10-17: Around 6 plants in 2 discrete locations. For detailed number of plants for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1993-11-18: About 10 plants in fruit along sand road.
POLYMACR*188_140	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Scrub/sandhill with overstory shading by Pinus clausa, Quercus laevis, Quercus incana, other herbs = Eriogonum tomentosum, Dichanthelium sp., Conradina canescens, Euphorbia inundata, Polygonella polygama, Croton sp. (F07FNA07FLUS). 1996-06-1	2007-10-17: 85 plants observed, most flowering and some vegetative. One dead plant seen (F07FNA07FLUS). 1996-06-18: 3 small clumps and 2 larger plants observed (PNDCHA05FLUS).
POLYMACR*188_33	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Scrub and scrubby flatwoods along roads and firebreaks. For detailed habitat information for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1988-04-17: SAND PINE SCRUB (F88JOH03FLUS).	2007-10-17: 46-111 flowering plants in 4 discrete locations. For detailed number of plants for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1988-04-17: 4-5 PLANTS SEEN WITHIN PARK (F88JOH03FLUS).
POLYMACR*188_51	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Roadside scrub. For detailed habitat information for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1991-04-24: OPEN COASTAL SCRUB DOMINATED BY OVERSTORY OF PINUS CLAUSA, QUERCUS LAEVIS, QUERCUS GEMINATA, QU	2007-10-17: Around 70 flowering plants scattered in areain 7 discrete locations. For detailed number of plants for each source feature see Observations tab for each Source Feature (F07FNA07FLUS). 1991-04-24: APPROXIMATELY 12 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED.

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POLYMACR*52	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Sandhill with Pinus palustris, Pinus clausa/Quercus laevis/Serenoa repens, Smilax auriculata/Polygonella polygama, Helenium amarum, Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana, Andropogon ternarius, Liatris sp., Lupinus westianus, Licania michauxii, Eu	2007-10-17: 45-85 flowering plants and juveniles present (F07FNA07FLUS). 1996-07-09: 20 NON-REPRODUCING INDIVIDUALS WERE SEEN. ONLY FIVE PLANTS HAD OLD INFLORESCENS PRESENT. MOST PLANTS ARE SMALL WITH 1 OR 2 STEMS. OTHER STEMS HAVE 5-6 BRANCHES. AVERAGE
POLYMACR*58	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2003-03-18	2003-03-18: Scrub, cleared powerline crossing @ 60'wide, and 200' deep (U03KEP01FLUS). 1992-09-01: DEEP XERIC SANDS OF MATURE SAND PINE SCRUB FOREST. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-5-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91 (PNDORZ01FLUS).	2003-03-18: 16 plants in an area of approximately 2700 square feet, half of the plants were mature (U03KEP01FLUS). 1992-09-01: ORZELL SURVEYED AND 9-1-92 AND COUNTED 6 PLANTS ALL VEGETATIVE PLANTS. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE PINUS CLAUSA, QUERCUS LAEVIS, LICANI
POLYMACR*60	*Polygonella macrophylla*	Large-leaved Jointweed	G3	S3	N	LT	2007-10-17	2007-10-17: Scrub on undeveloped lots in residential area (F07FNA07FLUS). 1992-08-20: coastal scrub odminated by Ceratiola ericoides, Quercus myrtifolia and Q. geminata, Chrysoma pauciflosculosa, Pinus clausa, Polygonella polygam	2007-10-17: 5-10 flowering plants (F07FNA07FLUS). 1992-08-20: 50-100 individuals, all vegetative, but most with last year's old flowering stalks still adhering, scattered through-out scrub on small ridge (UNDHIL02FLUS).
PTOMSCHW*27	*Ptomaphagus schwarzi*	Schwarz' Pocket Gopher Ptomaphagus Beetle	G3	S3	N	N	1998-11-21 -- 1998-12-06	1998-12-06: No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1998-12-06: Two specimens were collected from 1998-11-21 to 1998-12-06, most likely in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01PEC01FLUS).
SANDHILL*60	Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N	2004	1991-04-21: PANHANDLE COASTAL SAND RIDGES WITHIN A COMPLEX MATRIX OF SANDHILL AND SCRUB, WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A DISTINCT, LANDSCAPE MOSAIC CALLED COASTAL SCRUB/SANDHILL (SEE 3-25-91 DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-7-04) (F91ORZ01).	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1996-07-10) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1996-07-10: SANDHILL WITH SAND PINE ENCROACHMENT. LONGLEAF PINE ARE PRESENT, BUT FEW AND MOSTLY OLDER MATURE. SOME REGENERATIO

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SANDHILL*75	Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N	2004	FLORIDA PANHANDLE OUTER COASTAL LONGLEAF PINE (PINUS PALUSTRIS)-TURKEY OAK (QUERCUS LAEVIS)/CONRADINA CANESCENS/WIREGRASS (ARISTIDA STRICTA) SANDHILL ON XERIC SANDY RIDGES RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE GULF COAST. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3727-6-02 FLOWN ON 11-	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1992-08-20) (U05FNA02FLUS). 50-60 FOOT TALL, FLAT-TOPPED, CAT-FACED, OLD-GROWTH LONGLEAF PINE CANOPY. LOTS OF LONGLEAF PINE REPRODUCTION OF VARIOUS SIZE-C
SARRLEUC*206	*Sarracenia leucophylla*	White-top Pitcherplant	G3	S3	N	LE	1993-12-02	Cypress/titi swamp margin and powerline easement.	101-1000 plants under and adjacent to power easement.
SARRLEUC*360_0	*Sarracenia leucophylla*	White-top Pitcherplant	G3	S3	N	LE	2000-8-28	This is a parent EO: refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.	This is a parent EO for six sub-EOs (EO#s 207,208,209,213,214). Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.
SARRLEUC*360_207	*Sarracenia leucophylla*	White-top Pitcherplant	G3	S3	N	LE	1993-12-03	Sandhill with cypress domes.	51-100 plants in slough crossing trail.
SARRLEUC*360_208	*Sarracenia leucophylla*	White-top Pitcherplant	G3	S3	N	LE	1993-12-03	Creek in sandhill.	1-10 plants around pool and creek.
SARRLEUC*360_212	*Sarracenia leucophylla*	White-top Pitcherplant	G3	S3	N	LE	1993-11-16	Wet depression with Taxodium ascendens and Cyrilla racemiflora in cut sandhill with Quercus laevis and young longleaf pines.	10-15 plants in wet portion of powerline.
SARRLEUC*360_213	*Sarracenia leucophylla*	White-top Pitcherplant	G3	S3	N	LE	1993-11-17	Large depression with Taxodium ascendens, Cliftonia monophylla, Aristida stricta, and Calamovilfa curtissii.	10-15 plants around a cypress dome.
SCRUB****1054	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1982-10-16	STEEP, SHIFTING DUNES. SPARSELY VEGETATED.	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Coastal strand EO number 11 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). "SCRUB OAKS", MAGNOLIA>COMPOSITES
SCRUB****136	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	2004	DENSE COASTAL SCRUB	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982-10-16) (U05FNA02FLUS). "DOTTED W/ POLYGONELLA MACROPHYLLA"

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SCRUB****407	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	2004	TALL OPEN SAND PINE FOREST.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1988-04-17) (U05FNA02FLUS). TALL (25') SAND PINES WITH OPEN UNDERSTORY OF TURKEY OAKS AND CRATAEGUS LACRIMATA AS WELL AS USUAL SCRUB OAKS (QUERCUS MYRTIFO
SCRUB****737	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	2004	FLORIDA PANHANDLE COASTAL SCRUB ON 30 FT. WELL DEVELOPED XERIC SANDY RIDGE.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1991-04-24) (U05FNA02FLUS). OLD-GROWTH, RATHER GNARLED CROWNED PINUS CLAUSA, WITH QUERCUS LAEVIS, Q. GEMINATA, Q. CHAPMANII AND Q. MYRTIFOLIA. SOME XERIC
SCRUB****752	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	2004	COASTAL FLORIDA PANHANDLE SCRUB. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-5-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1992-09-01) (U05FNA02FLUS). PRIMARILY SANDPINE DOMINATED FOREST WITH NATURAL SANDY BARRENS. SHRUBS COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED, INCLUDE CHRYSOMA PAUCIFLOSCULOSA,
SCRUB****870	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	2004	No general description given	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1993-11-18) (U05FNA02FLUS). Sand pine scrub with Pinus clausa, Quercus geminata, Q. myrtifolia, Ceratiola ericoides, Conradina canescens, Polygonella macr
SCRUB****958	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	2004	High quality sand pine scrub (with slash pine drains) adjacent to development to the south and west, and to state forest to the northeast.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1996-06-20) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1996-06-20: Canopy of P. clausa (60-80%); shrub coverage is 50-80% dominated by Q. geminata, Serenoa repens, Q. myrtifolia and

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FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near

Point Washington State Forest

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SCRUB****959	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1996-06-20	[Sand pine scrub ridge on edge of wet prairie/wet flatwoods and encroaching development.]	1996-06-20: [Canopy of Pinus clausa with Q. chapmanii, Quercus geminata, Quercus myrtifolia, Ceratiola ericoides and Polygonella polygama in the shrub layer. Herbs consist of Selaginella arenicola, Balduina angustifolia and Rhynchospora megalocarpa.]
SCRUB****960	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1996-06-21	Scrub in a general mosaic of wet flatwoods/wet prairie, mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods.	1996-06-21: Scrub, the eastern portion recently burned; in burned areas, all sand pine are dead; where unburned, sand pine form a sparse canopy; shrubs are Quercus myrtifolia, Quercus chapmanii, Quercus geminata, Quercus laevis, Serenoa repens, Polygonel
SCRUB****961	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	1996-06-20	On high ridges surrounded by wet flatwoods and mesic flatwoods.	1996-06-20: Large inland scrub. Canopy of tall sand pine, semi-open; there is much winde damage, many trees are knocked over; in the canopy gaps, young sand pine are emerging; the shrubs are dense and multi-layered; dominated by sand live oak, myrtle oak
SCRUFLAT*151	Scrubby flatwoods		G2	S2?	N	N	1996-06-21	Scrubby flatwoods surrounded sand pine scrub and wet prairie/wet flatwoods.	1996-06-21: Old growth longleaf in canopy; longleaf pine and sand pine in subcanopy; shrubs are dense, but still patchy and wiregrass persists between patches; shrubs are dominated by sand live oak, saw palmetto, myrtle oak, turkey oak, gopher apple, Pol
SCRUFLAT*153	Scrubby flatwoods		G2	S2?	N	N	2004	Adjacent communities are baygall and scrub; nice ecotone to Cliftonia baygall dominated by Sporobolus floridanus.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1996-06-20) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1996-06-20: Open canopy of Pinus palustris and Pinus elliottii; shrub coverage is 40-60% dominated by Kalmia hirsuta, Quercus

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SCRUFLAT*47	Scrubby flatwoods		G2	S2?	N	N	2004	COASTAL FL PANHANDLE TYPICAL SCRUBBY FLATWOODS GRADING INTO A SANDHILL TO THE NORT. PINUS PALUSTRIS (WIDELY SCATTERED) OVER A LOW HEATH-LIKE GROUNDLAYER WITH LICHEN CARPETS. GRADES INTO A SANDHILL TO THE NORTH. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD3957-7-04 FLOWN ON 3	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1992-08-20) (U05FNA02FLUS). SCATTERED YOUNG LONGLEAF PINE (PINUS PALUSTRIS) OVERSTORY (40 FT. TALL) WITH ONLY A FEW INVADING SAND PINE (PINUS CLAUSA). GRO
SCRUFLAT*48	Scrubby flatwoods		G2	S2?	N	N	2004	COASTAL FLORIDA PANHANDLE SCRUBBY FLATWOODS DOMINATED BY LONGLEAF PINE (PINUS PALUSTRIS) WITH AN ERICAD GROUNDCOVER, IN A SCRUBBY FLATWOODS-MESIC FLATWOODS-WET PRAIRIE LANDSCAPE. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-4-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1996-06-21) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1996-06-21: CANOPY OF OLDER PINUS PALUSTRIS WITH LYONIA FERRUGINEA, Q. GEMINATA, SERENOA REPENS, ILEX GLABRA. HERB LAYER WAS D
STERANTI*25	*Sternula antillarum*	Least Tern	G4	S3	N	ST	1990-06-01	BEACH DUNE.	1990: Ware reports single family (2 adults, 1 young, no eggs) (U97GFC02FLUS). 1988: Gore could find no nesting birds, although a few adults were seen near inlet (U97GFC02FLUS). 1987: WARE REPORTED BREEDING COLONY HERE BUT NO DATE OR ESTIMATE OF SIZE GIVE
WET FLAT*100	Wet flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	1996-06-19	Wet flatwoods in a mosaic of wet prairie, dome swamp and mesic flatwoods.	1996-06-19: Canopy of mature Pinus elliottii with a shrub layer dominated by Cyrilla racemiflora; a large number of herbs present including Eriocaulon spp., Sarracenia flava, Sarracenia psittacina, Ctenium aromaticum, Rhexia alifanus, Aristida stricta (P
WET FLAT*101	Wet flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	1996-06-19	Wet flatwoods contained in a mosaic of wet prairie, baygall and flatwoods.	1996-06-19: Extensive wet flatwoods/wet prairie/baygall complex, very fire-suppressed and logged, but ground cover is still in good condition and can recover easily with better management; slash pine in canopy, a few longleaf; many areas with few or smal

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WET FLAT*15	Wet flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	2004	WET FLATWOODS DOMINATED BY SLASH PINE	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1988-04-16) (U05FNA02FLUS). DENSE SLASH PINE AREAS ALTERNATE WITH OPEN WIREGRASS PATCHES AND PATCHES OF DENSE GALLBERRY AND LYONIA LUCIDA. ASSOC SPP: HYPE
WET FLAT*98	Wet flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	1996-06-21	Wet prairie/wet flatwoods with parcels of high quality scrubby and mesic flatwoods. Site was apparently an old plantation at some point. Surrounding area still undeveloped.	1996-06-21: [High quality wet flatwoods with a canopy of Pinus palustris and Pinus elliottii; shrub layer dominated by Cyrilla racemiflora and Ilex myrtifolia; herbs abundant, including: Aristida stricta, Lachnanthes virginiana, Lophiola americana, Rhexi
WET FLAT*99	Wet flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	1996-06-19	Wet flatwoods with patches of mesic flatwoods, wet prairie. Surrounding area is undeveloped.	1996-06-19: Canopy of older mature Pinus elliottii. Shrub layer composed of Taxodium ascendens, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia lucida, Cyrilla parviflora; herbs represented by Aristida stricta, Lachnanthes virginiana, Xyris sp., Eriocaulon compressum, Lophiola
WET PRAI*105	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	1996-06-20	Wet prairie in a mosaic of flatwoods and dome swamp. High intensity development occurs to south and north.	1996-06-20: Wet prairie dominated by Pinus elliottii; shrub layer consisting of Ilex glabra, Ilex myrtifolia, herbs, include Aristida stricta (dominant ground cover), Lophiola americana, Sarracenia flava, Eriocaulon sp., Chaptalia tomentosa; patches of m
WET PRAI*106	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	1996-06-20	Wet prairie in a mosaic of wet flatwoods and mesic flatwoods.	1996-06-20: Herbaceous prairie that is dominated by a thick cover of Aristida stricta, with Dichanthelium spp., Rhynchospora spp., Eriocaulon spp., and Xyris spp. as dominant; many species in those and other genera here; Lycopodium appressum, Sphagnum is
WET PRAI*107	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	1996-06-20	Wet prairie in a mosaic of wet flatwoods, baygall, mesic flatwoods, and scrubby flatwoods.	1996-06-20: Wet prairie with canopy of Taxodium ascendens and Pinus elliottii; shrubs include Ilex myrtifolia, Nyssa biflora, Cyrilla racemiflora, Myrica heterophylla. Herb layer dominated by Xyris ambigua, Aristida stricta, Eriocaulon decangulare, Sarra

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WET PRAI*13	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	2004	SCATTERED SMALL OPENINGS IN NOW BRUSHY WET PRAIRIE. WAS ONCE EXTENSIVE (SEE 3-25-91 DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-7-04).	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1991-04-24) (U05FNA02FLUS). UNBURNED, LONG-TERM FIRE SUPPRESSED, WITH FAIRLY DENSE SHRUBBY INVASION OF HYPERICUM CHAPMANII, H. FASCICULATUM, CLIFTONIA MON
WET PRAI*14	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	2004	RATHER LARGE AREA OF LOW-LYING POORLY DRAINED OPEN WET PRAIRIE IN MATRIX OF WET CUTOVER FLATWOODS AND/OR PINE PLANTATION WHICH HAS SUFFERED SOMEWHAT FROM LONG-TERM FIRE-SUPPRESSION. (SEE 3-25-91 DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-7-04).	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1991-04-24) (U05FNA02FLUS). A FAIRLY DIVERSE WET PRAIRIE (DESPITE FIRE SUPRESSION) WITH MOSTLY INTACT GROUND COVER OF RHYNCHOSPORA OLIGANTHA OR R. CHAPMAN
WET PRAI*15	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	2004	OVERGROWN WET PRAIRIE WITH RATHER DENSE WOODY VEGETATION WITHIN A MATURE LONGLEAF PINE FLATWOODS, WOULD BE EASILY RECOVERED IF FLATWOODS WERE BURNED. (SEE 3-25-91 DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-9-03).	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1991-04-24) (U05FNA02FLUS). PARTS OF WET PRAIRIE WITH RATHER DENSE WOODY INVASION OF MYRICA, ILEX, CLIFTONIA AND SMILAX LAURIFOLIA, WITH SCATTERED OPENING
WET PRAI*19	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	2004	1992-08-20: widely scattered planted (stunted) slash pine (Pinus elliottii) over a wiregrass (Aristida stricta) groundcover with a minor shrubby component. Some scattered old-growth Pinus palustris. See DOT aerial photograph PD3727-6-02. Wet prairie is	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (U05FNA02FLUS). 1992-08-20: 55 plant taxa recorded by R. Hilsenbeck, S. Orzell, E. Bridges and J. Palis. Including but limited to Polygala cruciata, P. hoo

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WET PRAI*20	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	2004	WET PRAIRIE IN MESIC AND SCRUBBY FLATWOODS LANSCAPE MOSAIC. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3957-5-4 FLOWN ON 3-25-91.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1992-09-01) (U05FNA02FLUS). FAIRLY INTACT GROUNDCOVER, ORZELL RECORDED 37 VASCULAR PLANT TAXA ON 9-1-92 FIELD SURVEY. TWO SPECIES OF PITCHER PLANTS (SARRA
WET PRAI*97	Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N	1996-06-20	Wet prairie in a mosaic of flatwoods and baygall.	1996-06-20: High quality wet prairie with little to no canopy. Ilex myrtifolia is dominant shrub. Herbs are diverse and include Aristida stricta, Clenium aromaticum, Schizachyrium sp., Rhexia alifanus (PNDSCH03FLUS).
XYRISCAB*23	*Xyris scabrifolia*	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	LT	1992-08-20	WET PRAIRIE AND ITS ECOTONE WITH A BAYGALL/DOME SWAMP DOMINATED BY ARISTIDA STRICTA, RHYNCHOSPORA BREVISETA, ILEX MYRTIFOLIA, CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA, SARRACENIA FLAVA, TAXODIUM ASCENDENS, SCLERIA RETICULATA, POLYGALA CRUCIATA, CARPHEPHORUS ODORATISSIMA, OXYPO	CA. 20 INDIVIDUALS, MOST IN FULL MORNING FLOWER. SCATTERED THROUGH WET PRAIRIE AND ITS ECOTONE WITH A BAYGALL/DOME SWAMP.

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Biodiversity Matrix Report

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Documented					
Ambystoma bishopi	Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LE	FE
Aphodius aegrotus	Small Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N
Aphodius laevigatus	Large Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle		S3?	N	N
Beach dune		G3	S2	N	N
Calamovilfa curtissii	Curtiss' Sandgrass		S3	N	LT
Chrysopsis godfreyi	Godfrey's Goldenaster	G2	S2	N	LE
Chrysopsis gossypina ssp. cruiseana	Cruise's Goldenaster	G5T2	S2	N	LE
Depression marsh		G4	S4	N	N
Dome swamp			S4	N	N
Drosera intermedia	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT
Floodplain marsh		G3	S3	N	N
Gentiana pennelliana	Wiregrass Gentian		S3	N	LE
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise		S3	C	ST
Lupinus westianus	Gulf Coast Lupine		S3	N	LT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
Picoides borealis	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE
Polygonella macrophylla	Large-leaved Jointweed		S3	N	LT
Ptomaphagus schwarzi	Schwarz' Pocket Gopher Ptomaphagu		S3	N	N
Salt marsh		G5	S4	N	N
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
Sarracenia leucophylla	White-top Pitcherplant		S3	N	LE
Scrub		G2	S2	N	N
Scrubby flatwoods			S2?	N	N
Wet flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
Wet prairie		G2	S2	N	N
Documented-Historic					
Asclepias viridula	Southern Milkweed	G2	S2	N	LT
Hymenocallis henryae	Panhandle Spiderlily		S2	N	LE
Lestes inaequalis	Elegant Spreadwing	G5	S2	N	N
Peromyscus polionotus allophrys	Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse	G5T1	S1	LE	FE
Xyris scabrifolia	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	LT
Likely					
Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2	S2	LT	FT
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3	S3	LE, LT	FT
Charadrius nivosus	Snowy Plover		S1	N	ST
Chelonia mydas	Green Sea Turtle		S2	LE	FE
Coastal dune lake		G2	S1	N	N
Crotalus adamanteus	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Sea Turtle	G2	S2	LE	FE
Geopsammodius subpedalis	Underfoot Tiny Sand-loving Scarab	G2G3	S2	N	N
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Sandhill upland lake		G3	S2	N	N
Seepage slope		G2	S2	N	N
Potential					
Agrimonia incisa	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	LE
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
Ammodramus maritimus peninsulae	Scott's Seaside Sparrow	G4T3Q	S3	N	SSC

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Amphiuma pholeter	One-toed Amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N
Andropogon arctatus	Pine-woods Bluestem		S3	N	LT
Arnoglossum diversifolium	Variable-leaved Indian-plantain	G2	S2	N	LT
Aster spinulosus	Pine-woods Aster	G1	S1	N	LE
Athene cunicularia floridana	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	SSC
Atractosteus spatula	Alligator Gar	G3G4	S3	N	N
Baptisia calycosa var. villosa	Hairy Wild Indigo	G3T3	S3	N	LT
Baptisia megacarpa	Apalachicola Wild Indigo	G2	S1	N	LE
Bird Rookery		G5	SNR	N	N
Calamintha dentata	Toothed Savory	G3	S3	N	LT
Carex baltzellii	Baltzell's Sedge		S3	N	LT
Charadrius melodus	Piping Plover		S2	LT	FT
Cladonia perforata	Perforate Reindeer Lichen	G1	S1	LE	LE
Coreopsis integrifolia	Ciliate-leaf Tickseed	G1G2	S1	N	LE
Drymarchon couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	FT
Euphorbia telephioides	Telephus Spurge	G1	S1	LT	LE
Hesperia attalus slossonae	Seminole Skipper	G3G4T3	S3	N	N
Heterodon simus	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
Linum westii	West's Flax	G1	S1	N	LE
Lithobates capito	Carolina Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	SSC
Litsea aestivalis	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	LE
Macranthera flammea	Hummingbird Flower	G3	S2	N	LE
Magnolia ashei	Ashe's Magnolia	G2	S2	N	LE
Myotis austroriparius	Southeastern Bat	G3G4	S3	N	N
Neofiber alleni	Round-tailed Muskrat	G3	S3	N	N
Nerodia clarkii clarkii	Gulf Salt Marsh Snake	G4T4	S3?	N	N
Nuphar advena ssp. ulvacea	West Florida Cowlily	G5T2	S2	N	N
Oxypolis greenmanii	Giant Water-dropwort	G3	S3	N	LE
Peucaea aestivalis	Bachman's Sparrow		S3	N	N
Pinguicula primuliflora	Primrose-flowered Butterwort	G3G4	S3	N	LE
Platanthera integra	Yellow Fringeless Orchid		S3	N	LE
Quercus arkansana	Arkansas Oak	G3	S3	N	LT
Rallus longirostris scottii	Florida Clapper Rail	G5T3?	S3?	N	N
Rhexia parviflora	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	LE
Rhexia salicifolia	Panhandle Meadowbeauty		S2	N	LT
Rhododendron austrinum	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	LE
Rhynchospora crinipes	Hairy-peduncled Beaksedge	G2	S2	N	LE
Ruellia noctiflora	Nightflowering Wild Petunia		S2	N	LE
Stachydeoma graveolens	Mock Pennyroyal	G2G3	S2S3	N	LE
Sternula antillarum	Least Tern	G4	S3	N	ST
Tephrosia mohrii	Pineland Hoary-pea	G3	S3	N	LT
Thalictrum cooleyi	Cooley's Meadowrue	G2	S1	LE	LE
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	ST*
Xyris isoetifolia	Quillwort Yellow-eyed Grass	G1	S1	N	LE
Xyris stricta var. obscura	Kral's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3T3	S1	N	N

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Elements and Element Occurrences

An **element** is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature.

An **element occurrence (EO)** is an area of land and/or water in which a species or natural community is, or was, present. An EO should have practical conservation value for the Element as evidenced by potential continued (or historical) presence and/or regular recurrence at a given location.

Element Ranking and Legal Status

Using a ranking system developed by NatureServe and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks for each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element Occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), geographic range, estimated number of adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
G4 = Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
G5 = Demonstrably secure globally.
GH = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
GX = Believed to be extinct throughout range.
GXC = Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.
G#? = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).
G#G# = Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).
G#T# = Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
G#Q = Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
G#T#Q = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
GU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
GNA = Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
GNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).
GNRTNR = Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S3 = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
S4 = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).
S5 = Demonstrably secure in Florida.
SH = Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
SX = Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.
SU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.
SNA = State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
SNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant federal agency.

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

C = Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.
LE = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
LE, LT = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas
LE, PDL = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.
LE, PT = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.
LE, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.
LT = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
SAT = Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.
SC = Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.

STATE LEGAL STATUS

Provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state agency.

Animals: Definitions derived from "Florida's Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists" published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.

FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
F(XN) = Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida
FT(S/A) = Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance
ST = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future. (ST* for Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear) indicates that this status does not apply in Baker and Columbia counties and in the Apalachicola National Forest. ST* for Neovison vison pop.1 (Southern mink, South Florida population) indicates that this status applies to the Everglades population only.)
SSC = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. (SSC* indicates that a species has SSC status only in selected portions of its range in Florida. SSC* for Pandion haliaetus (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe county only.)
N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Plants: Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or see: http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/.

LE = Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
LT = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.
N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Element Occurrence Ranking

FNAI ranks of quality of the element occurrence in terms of its viability (EORANK). Viability is estimated using a combination of factors that contribute to continued survival of the element at the location. Among these are the size of the EO, general condition of the EO at the site, and the conditions of the landscape surrounding the EO (e.g. an immediate threat to an EO by local development pressure could lower an EO rank).

A = Excellent estimated viability
A? = Possibly excellent estimated viability
AB = Excellent or good estimated viability
AC = Excellent, good, or fair estimated viability
B = Good estimated viability
B? = Possibly good estimated viability
BC = Good or fair estimated viability
BD = Good, fair, or poor estimated viability
C = Fair estimated viability
C? = Possibly fair estimated viability
CD = Fair or poor estimated viability
D = Poor estimated viability
D? = Possibly poor estimated viability
E = Verified extant (viability not assessed)
F = Failed to find
H = Historical
NR = Not ranked, a placeholder when an EO is not (yet) ranked.
U = Unrankable
X = Extirpated

*For additional detail on the above ranks see: http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.htm

FNAI also uses the following EO ranks:

H? = Possibly historical
F? = Possibly failed to find
X? = Possibly extirpated

The following offers further explanation of the H and X ranks as they are used by FNAI:

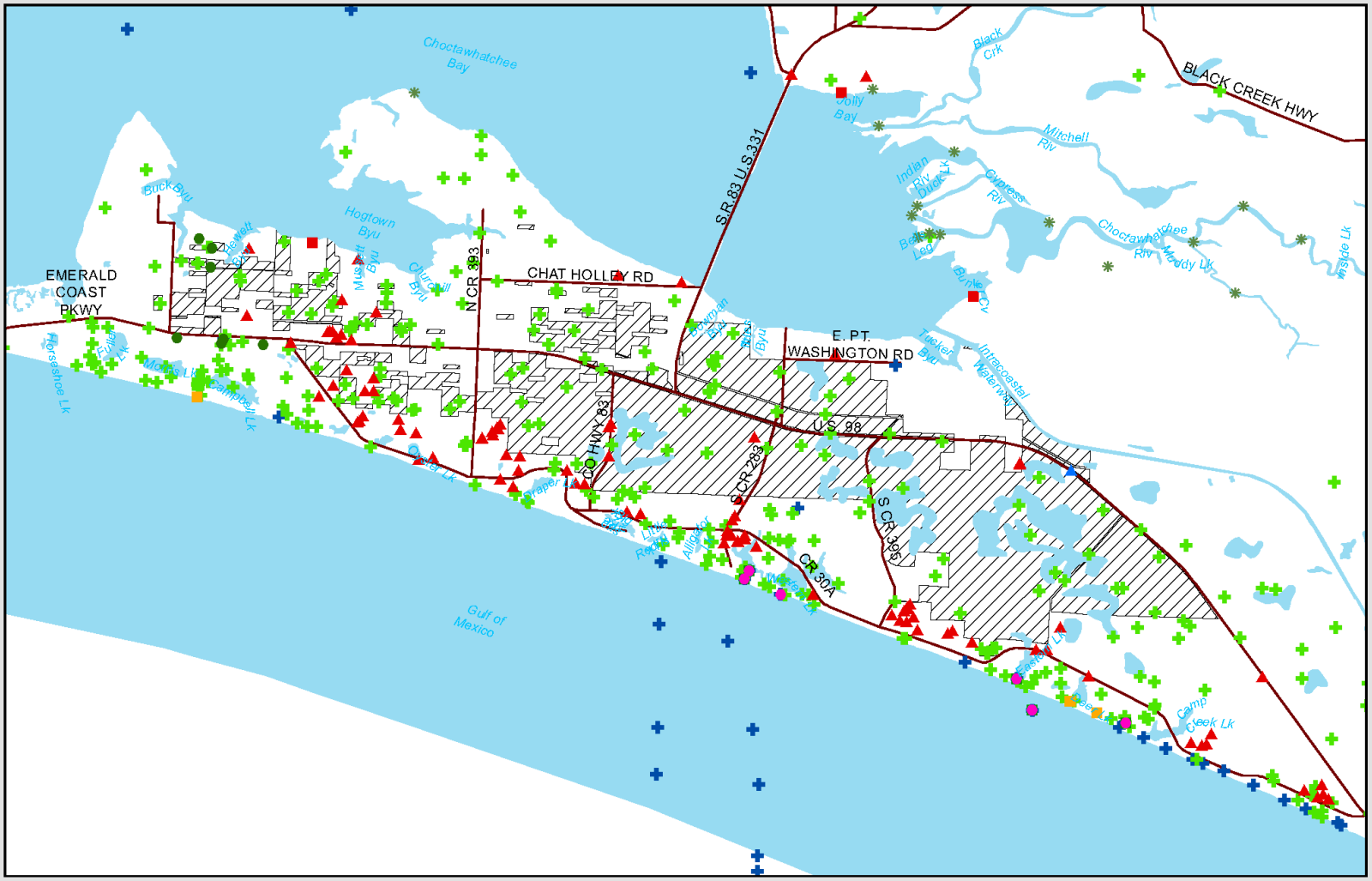
The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly extirpated due to general habitat loss or degradation of the environment in the area. This definition of the H rank is dependent on an interpretation of what constitutes "recent" field information. Generally, if there is no known survey of an EO within the last 20 to 40 years, it should be assigned an H rank. While these time frames represent suggested maximum limits, the actual time period for historical EOs may vary according to the biology of the element and the specific landscape context of each occurrence (including anthropogenic alteration of the environment). Thus, an H rank may be assigned to an EO before the maximum time frames have lapsed. Occurrences that have not been surveyed for periods exceeding these time frames should not be ranked A, B, C, or D. The higher maximum limit for plants and communities (i.e., ranging from 20 to 40 years) is based upon the assumption that occurrences of these elements generally have the potential to persist at a given location for longer periods of time. This greater potential is a reflection of plant biology and community dynamics. However, landscape factors must also be considered. Thus, areas with more anthropogenic impacts on the environment (e.g., development) will be at the lower end of the range, and less-impacted areas will be at the higher end.

The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment, or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).

EXHIBIT N

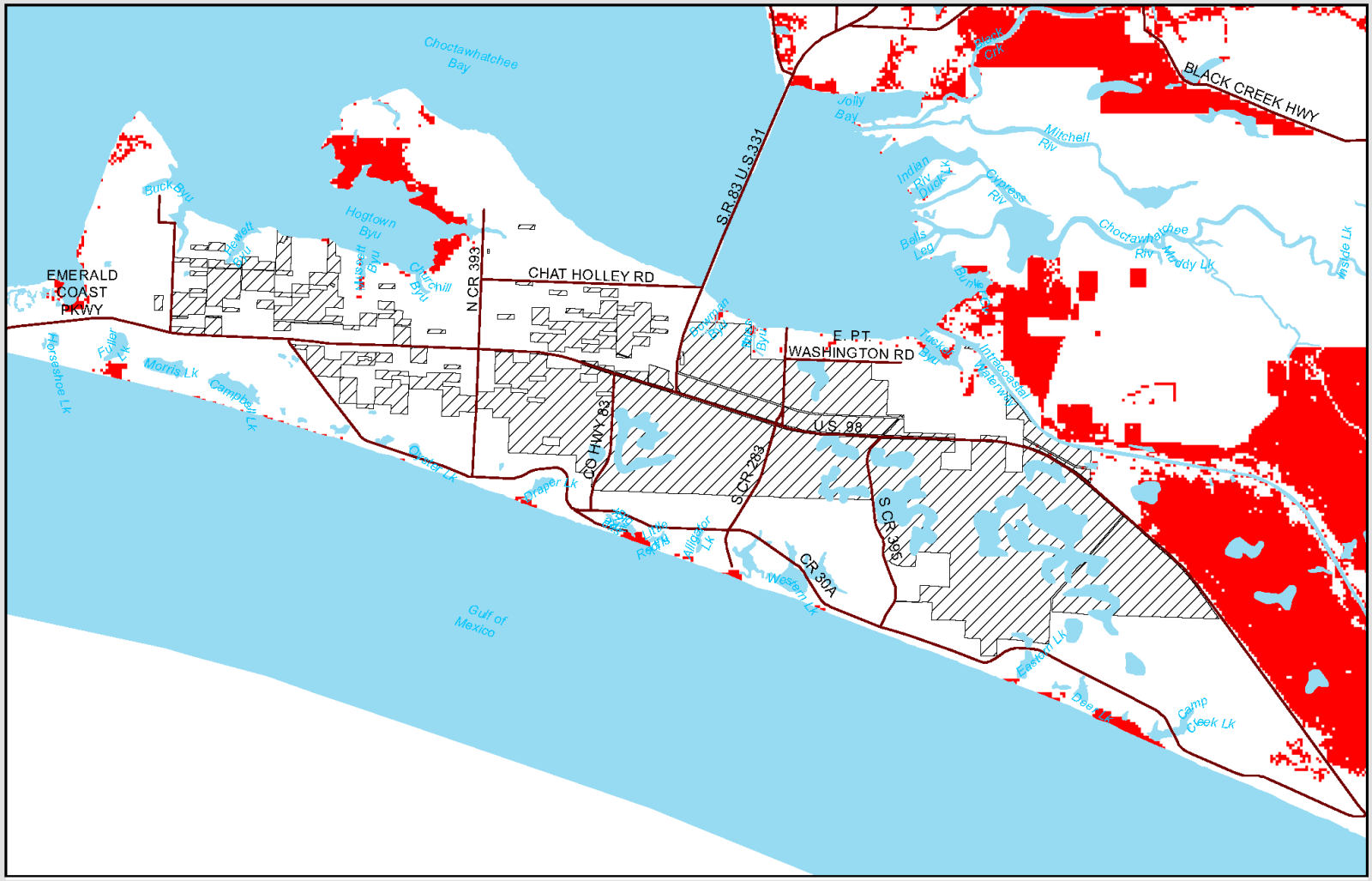
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Response

Species Occurences - Point Washington State Forest

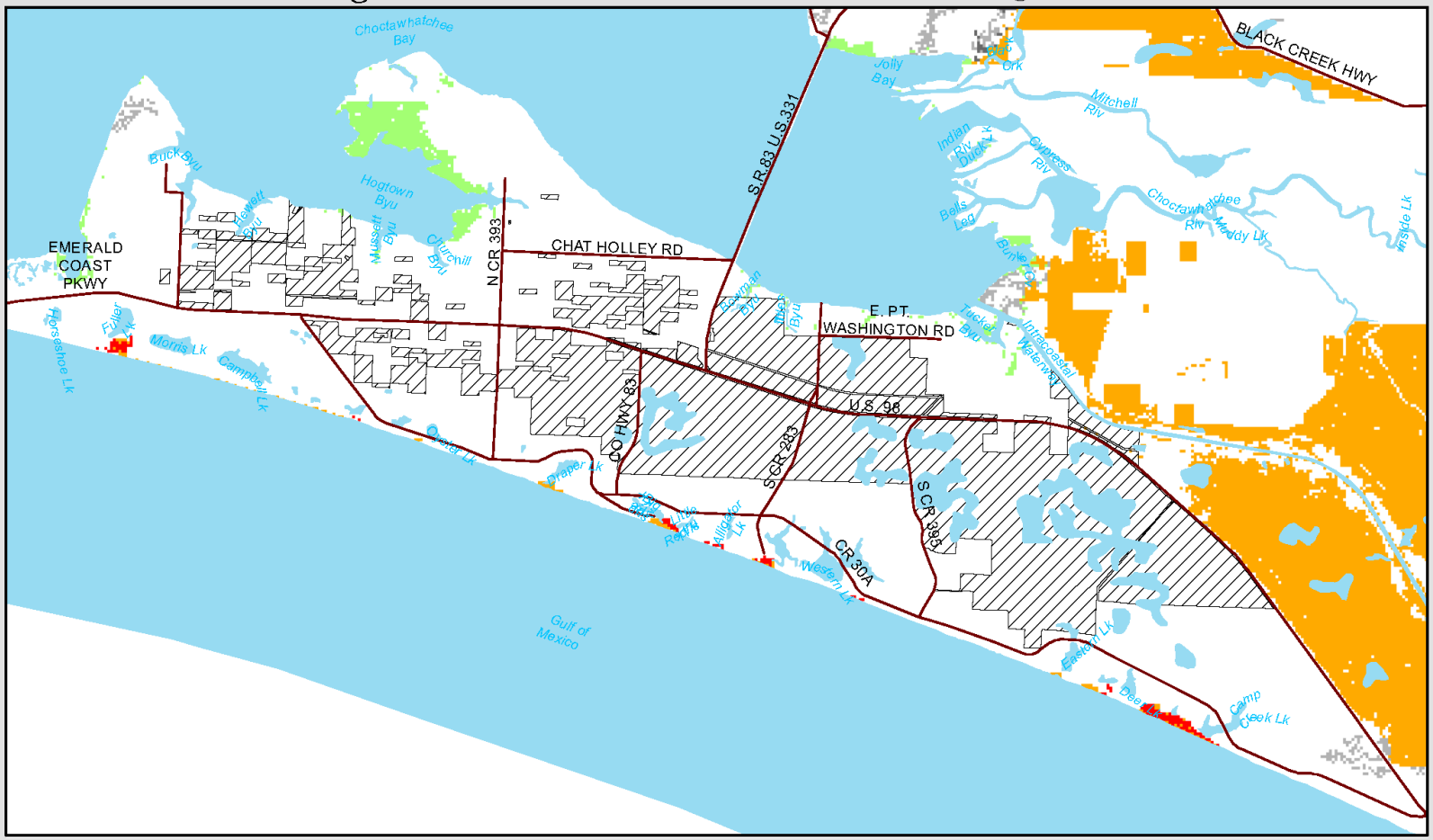


2014_6011

Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas - Point Washington State Forest



Prioritized Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas - Point Washington State Forest



Prioritized SHCA's

Priority 1 | Priority 2 | Priority 3 | Priority 4 | Priority 5

Project Site

The prioritized SHCA map identifies 5 classes of SHCA based upon Heritage ranking criteria developed by The Nature Conservancy, the Natural Heritage Program Network, and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. There are 2 possible ranks used to prioritize a species' SHCA: 1) the global rank based on a species worldwide status, and 2) the state rank based upon the species status in Florida. The state and global ranks are based upon many factors such as known occurrence locations, estimated abundance, range, amount of habitat currently protected,perceived levels of threats towards the species, and ecological fragility.

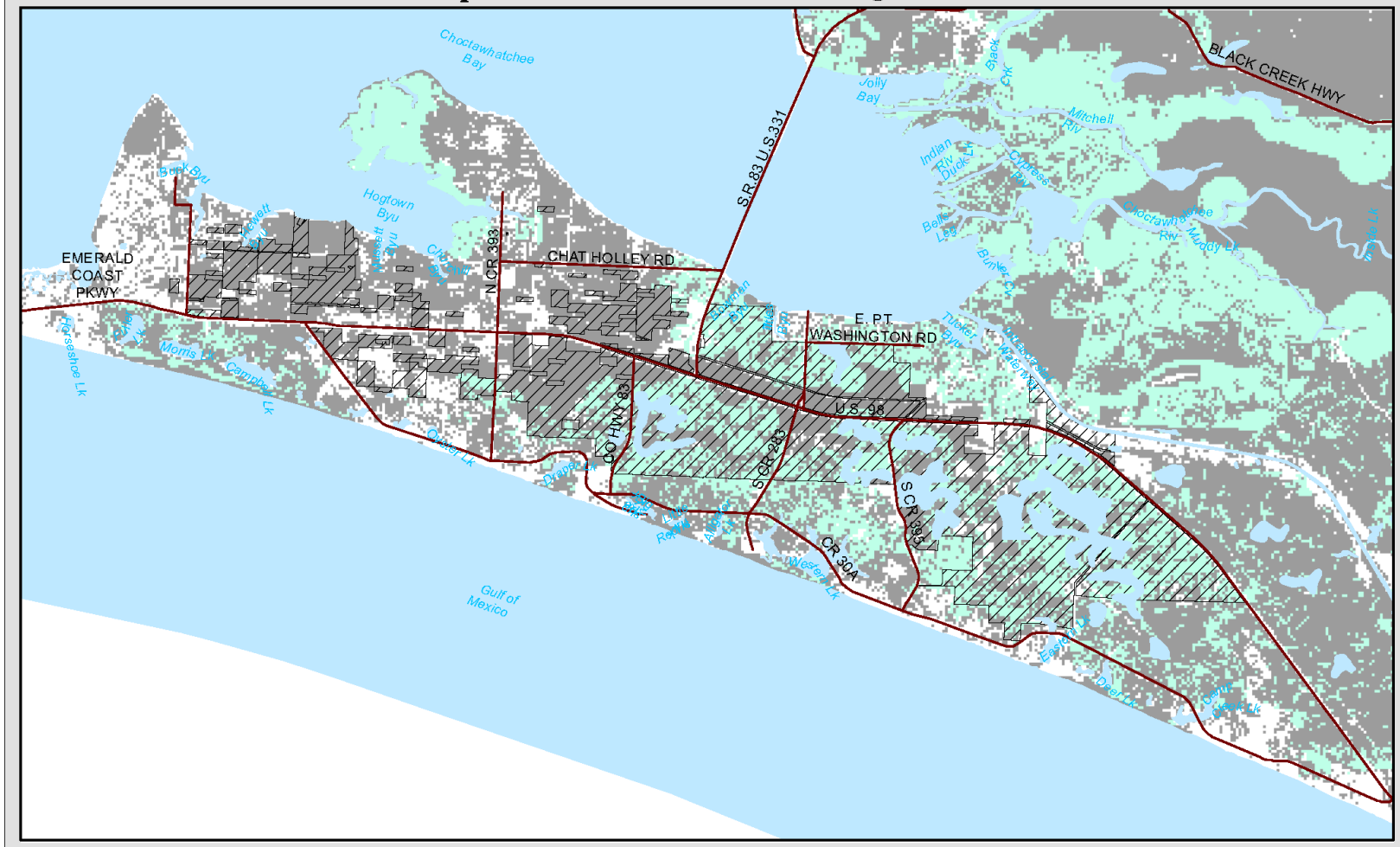
N

Miles

0.5 0 0.5 1

2014_6011

Species Richness - Point Washington State Forest



Species Richness

Project Site

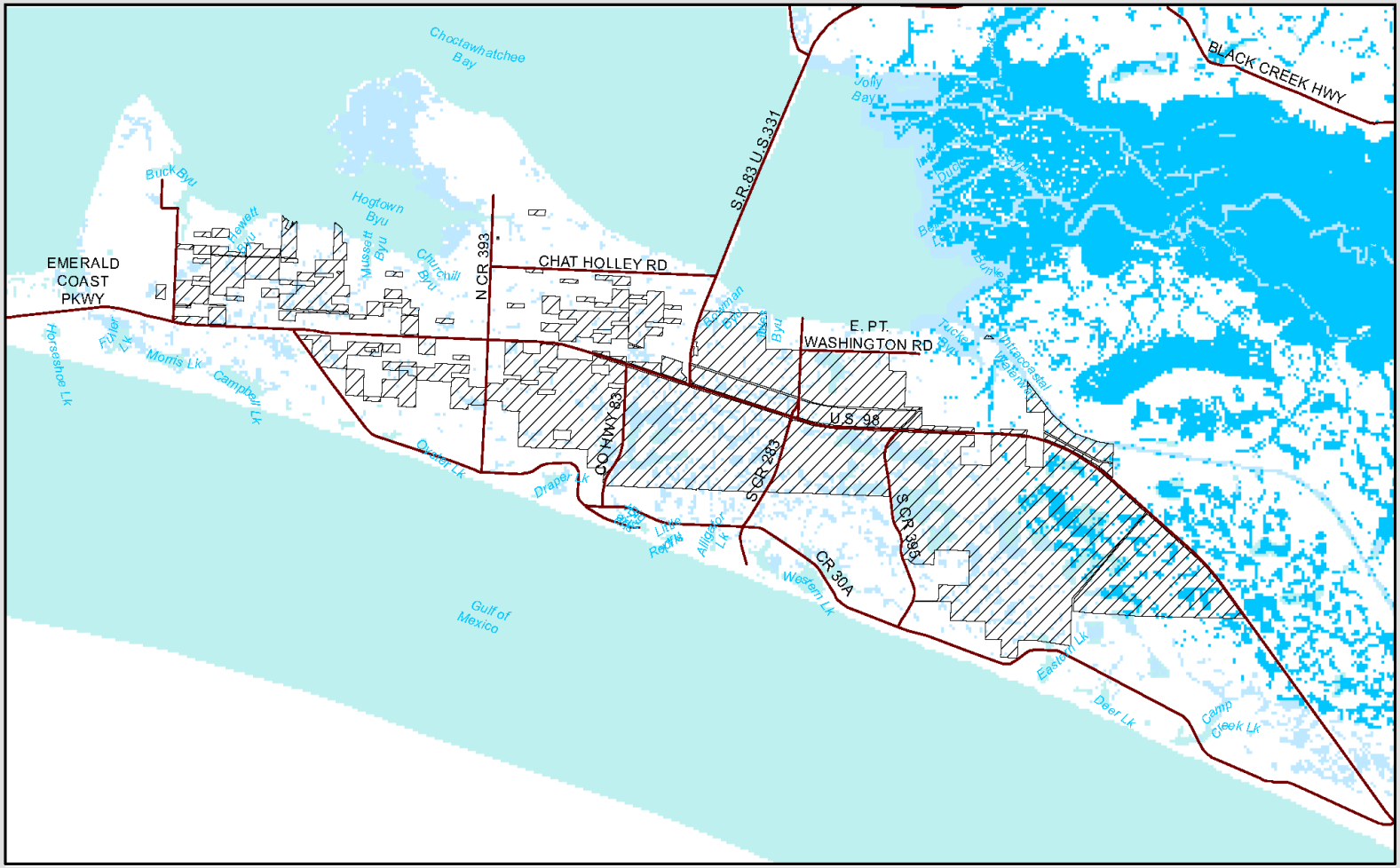
1 - 3 4 - 6 7 - 9 10 - 13

N

Miles
0.5 0 0.5 1

2014_6011

Priority Wetlands - Point Washington State Forest



Priority Wetlands

Project Site

- 1-3 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 10-11 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 4-6 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 7-9 Species, Wetlands habitat

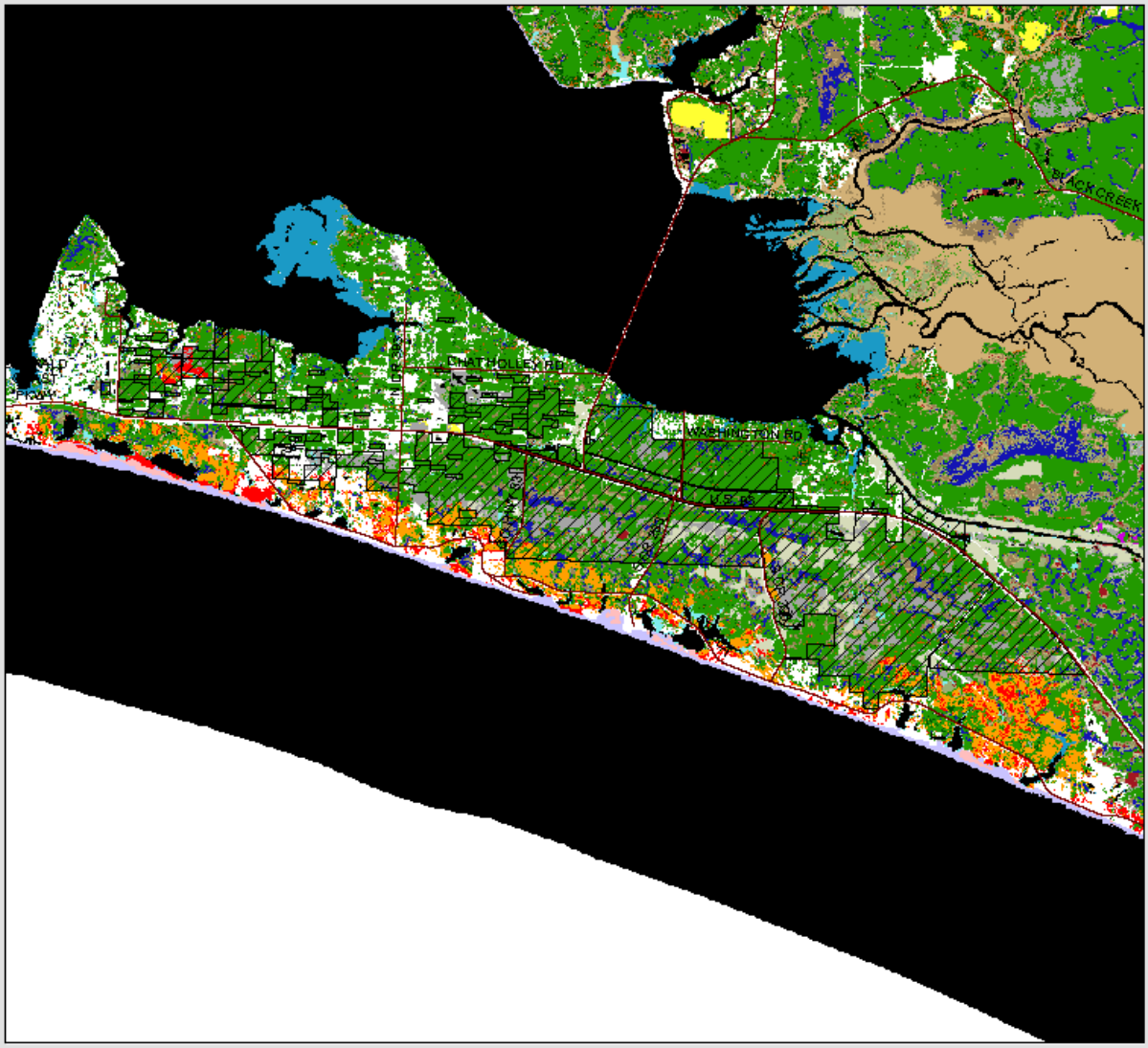
N

Miles
0.5 0 0.5 1

2014_6011

Florida Land Cover - 2003

Point Washington State Forest



Project Site

Major Roads

- Coastal Strand
- Sand/Beach
- Xeric Oak Scrub
- Sand Pine Scrub
- Sandhill
- Dry Prairie
- Mixed Pine-Hardwood Forest
- Hardwood Hammocks and Forest
- Pinelands
- Cabbage Palm-Live Oak Hammock
- Tropical Hardwood Hammock
- Freshwater Marsh and Wet Prairie
- Sawgrass Marsh
- Cattail Marsh
- Shrub Swamp
- Bay Swamp
- Cypress Swamp
- Cypress/Pine/Cabbage Palm
- Mixed Wetland Forest
- Hardwood Swamp
- Hydric Hammock
- Bottomland Hardwood Forest
- Salt Marsh
- Mangrove Swamp
- Scrub Mangrove
- Tidal Flat
- Open Water
- Shrub and Brushland
- Grassland
- Bare Soil/Clearcut
- Improved Pasture
- Unimproved Pasture
- Other Agriculture
- Citrus
- Exotic Plants
- High and Low Impact Urban
- Extractive

N

2014_6011

Miles

0.85 0 0.85 1.7

EXHIBIT O

Wildlife Species

Mammalian species occurring or known to have occurred on Point Washington State Forest, Walton County, Florida[1].

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Virginia Opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*
Least Shrew	*Cryptotis parva*
Southern Short-tailed Shrew	*Blarina carolinensis*
Eastern Mole	*Scalopus aquaticus*
Yellow Bat	*Lasiurus intermedius*
Nine-banded Armadillo	*Dasypus novemcinctus*
Eastern Cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*
Marsh Rabbit	*Sylvilagus palustris*
Gray Squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*
Fox Squirrel	*Sciurus niger*
Southern Flying Squirrel	*Glaucomys volans*
Southeastern Pocket Gopher	*Geomys pinetis*
Beaver	*Castor canadensis*
Eastern Woodrat	*Neotoma floridana*
Hispid Cotton Rat	*Sigmodon hispidus*
Cotton Mouse	*Peromyscus gossypinus*
Old Field Mouse	*Peromyscus polionotus*
House Mouse	*Mus musculus*
Black Rat	*Rattus rattus*
Norway Rat	*Rattus norvegicus*
Black Bear	*Ursus americanus*
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*
River Otter	*Lutra Canadensis*
Gray Fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
Red Fox	*Vulpes vulpes*
Coyote	*Canis latrans*
Bobcat	*Felis rufus*
Wild Hog	*Sus scrofa*
White-tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*

[1] Other mammalian species are likely to occur, however no formal small mammal surveys have been conducted. Occurrences are based on incidental observations by Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission area biologists and technicians or known record occurrences.

Avian species occurring or known to have occurred on Point Washington State Forest, Walton County, Florida.

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*
Pied-billed Grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*
Double-crested Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*
Anhinga	*Anhinga anhinga*
Least Bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis*
Great Blue Heron	*Ardea Herodias*
Great Egret	*Casmerodius albus*
Little Blue Heron	*Egretta caerulea*
Tricolored Heron	*Egretta tricolor*
Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus ibis*
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*
Black-crowned Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
Black Vulture	*Coragyps atratus*
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Wood Duck	*Aix sponsa*
Green-winged Teal	*Anas crecca*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Blue-winged Teal	*Anas discors*
Ring-necked Duck	*Aythya collaris*
Lesser Scaup	*Aythya affinis*
Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*
Hooded Merganser	*Lophodytes cucullatus*
Red-Breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*
Swallow-tailed Kite	*Elanoides forficatus*
Mississippi Kite	*Ictinia mississippiensis*
Northern Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Osprey	*Cathartes aura*
Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*
Cooper’s Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Broad-Winged Hawk	*Buteo platypterus*
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Northern Bobwhite	*Colinus virginianus*
Black Rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis*
Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chlorophus*
American Coot	*Fulica americana*
Wild Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*
American Coot	*Fulica americana*
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferous*
Common Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*

Avian species occurring or known to have occurred on Point Washington State Forest, Walton County, Florida. (Cont'd)

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Woodcock	*Scolopax minor*
Laughing Gull	*Larus atricilla*
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*
Rock Dove	*Columbia livia*
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Black-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*
Eastern Screech-Owl	*Otus asio*
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*
Chuck-will's-Widow	*Caprimulgus carolinensis*
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagic*
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	*Archilochus colubris*
Belted Kingfisher	*Ceryle alcyon*
Red-headed Woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*
Hairy Woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	*Picoides borealis*
Eastern Wood-Pewee	*Contopus virens*
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*
Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*
Acadian Flycatcher	*Empidomax virescens*
Eastern Kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia*
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*
Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Fish Crow	*Corvus ossifragus*
Carolina Chickadee	*Poecile carolinensis*
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*
Brown-headed Nuthatch	*Sitta pusilla*
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*
Brown Creeper	*Certhia americana*
Carolina Wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*
Winter Wren	*Traglodytes troglodytes*
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*

Avian species occurring or known to have occurred on Point Washington State Forest, Walton County, Florida. (Cont'd)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sedge Wren	*Cistothorus platensis*
Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*
Eastern Bluebird	*Sialia sialis*
Hermit Thrush	*Catharus guttatus*
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*
Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
White-eyed Vireo	*Vireo griseus*
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*
Northern Parula	*Parula americana*
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Dendroica coronate*
Pine Warbler	*Dendroica pinus*
Black and White Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*
Prothonotary Warbler	*Protonotaria citrea*
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
Hooded Warbler	*Wilsonia citrine*
Prairie Warbler	*Dendroica discolor*
Summer Tanager	*Piranga rubra*
Scarlet Tanager	*Piranga olivacea*
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*
Indigo Bunting	*Passerina cyanea*
Blue Grosbeak	*Passerina caerulea*
Eastern Towhee	*Pipilo ertyhrophthalmus*
Bachman's Sparrow	*Aimophila aestivalis*
Swamp Sparrow	*Melospiza Georgiana*
White-throated Sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*
Henslow's Sparrow	*Ammodramus henslowii*
Fox Sparrow	*Passerella iliaca*
Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*
Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*
Common Grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
Purple Finch	*Carpodacus purpureus*
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*
Orchard Oriole	*Icterus spurious*

Reptilian species occurring or known to have occurred on Point Washington State Forest, Walton County, Florida.

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
American Alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*
Cottonmouth	*Agkistrodon piscivorus*
Diamondback Rattlesnake	*Crotalus adamanteus*
Dusky Pygmy Rattlesnake	*Sistrurus miliarius barbouri*
Eastern Coral Snake	*Micrurus fulvius*
Rat Snake	*Elaphe obsolete*
Corn Snake	*Elaphe guttata. Guttata*
Eastern Garter Snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*
Eastern Ribbon Snake	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*
Gulf Crayfish Snake	*Regina rigida rigida*
Florida Redbelly Snake	*Storeria obscura obscura*
Southeastern Crowned Snake	*Tantilla coronate*
Florida Pine Snake	*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*
Southern Black Racer	*Coluber constrictor*
Florida Redbelly Snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata obscura*
Eastern Coachwhip	*Masticophis flagellum flagellum*
Eastern Indigo Snake	*Drymarchon corais couperi*
Eastern Hognose Snake	*Heterodon platirhinos*
Southern Hognose Snake	*Heterodon simus*
Ringneck Snake	*Diadophis punctatus*
Banded Water Snake	*Nerodia fasciata fasciata*
Florida Water Snake	*Nerodia fasciata pictiventris*
North Florida Swamp Snake	*Seminatrix pygaea pygaea*
Rough Green Snake	*Opheodrys aestivus aestivus*
Eastern Mud Snake	*Farancia abacura abacura*
Scarlet Kingsnake	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*
Mole Kingsnake	*Lampropeltis callig. Rhombomaculata*
Rough Earth Snake	*Virginia striatula*
Scarlet Snake	*Cemophora coccinea*
Pinewoods Snake	*Rhadinaea flavilata*
Green Anole	*Anolis carolinensis*
Eastern Glass lizard	*Ophisaurus ventralis*
Southern Fence Lizard	*Sceloporus undulatus undulates*
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	*Eumeces egregius similis*
Southern Coal Skink	*Eumeces anthracinus pluvialis*
Broadhead Skink	*Eumeces laticeps*
Ground Skink	*Scincella lateralis*
Six-lined Racerunner	*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*
Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus minor*
Gulf Coast Box Turtle	*Terrapene carolina major*
Florida Softshell Turtle	*Apalone ferox*
Chicken Turtle	*Deirochelys reticularia*

Reptilian species occurring or known to have occurred on Point Washington State Forest, Walton County, Florida. (Cont'd)

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Common Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra seerpentina serpentine*
Gopher Tortoise	*Gopherus polyphemus*
Slider	*Trachemys scripta*
Eastern Mud Turtle	*Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum*

Amphibian species occurring or known to have occurred on Point Washington State Forest, Walton County, Florida.

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Two-toed amphiuma	*Amphiuma means*
One-toed amphiuma	*Amphiuma pholeter*
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	*Ambystoma bishopi*
Mole Salamander	*Ambystoma talpoideum*
Slimy Salamander	*Plethodon grobmahi*
Dwarf Salamander	*Eurycea guadridigitata*
Chamberlain's Salamander	*Eurycea chamberlaini*
Central Newt	*Notophthalmus virid. Louisianensis*
Eastern Lesser Siren	*Siren intermedia intermedia*
Rusty Mud Salamander	*Pseudotriton montanus*
Bullfrog	*Rana catesbeiana*
Bronze Frog	*Rana clamitans*
Pig Frog	*Rana grylio*
Southern Leopard Frog	*Rana utricularia*
Florida Cricket Frog	*Acris gryllus dorsalis*
Southern Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris nigrita nigrita*
Ornate Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris ornate*
Little Grass Frog	*Pseudacris ocularis*
Spring Peeper	*Hyla crucifer*
Squirrel Treefrog	*Hyla squirella*
Pinewoods Treefrog	*Hyla femoralis*
Bird-voiced Treefrog	*Hyla avivoca*
Gray Treefrog	*Hyla chrysoscelis*
Green Treefrog	*Hyla cinerea*
Barking Treefrog	*Hyla gratiosa*
Southern Toad	*Bufo terrestris*
Oak Toad	*Bufo quercius*
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	*Gastrophryne carolinensiss*
Eastern Spadefoot Toad	*Scaphiopus holbrookii holbrookii*

EXHIBIT P

Recreation & Facilities Map


Point Washington State Forest
15,407 Acres
Choctawhatchee River Delta Preserve
Choctawhatchee River Water Management Area
Chat Holley Rd.
331
Destin
98
30
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park
83
393
30A
Satinwood Dr.
2.25 M.
Rd. 28
3.25 M.
Rd. 22
2.5 M.
283
Grayton Beach State Park
Gulf of Mexico
Campground Access
Rd. 13
Peach Tree Creek
3.5 M.
6 M.
Rd. 8
Rd. 2
11 M.
Powell Rd.
Rd. 7
395
Panama City
Deer Lake State Park
Legend
Recreation Site
Office
Hiking
Equestrian
Mountain Biking
Restrooms
Primitive Campground
Public Entrance
Milemarker
Eastern Lake Trail ~ 3.5-11 M.
Longleaf Greenway Trail
Cassine Trail
McQuage Bayou Horse Trail
Temporarily closed
Streams
Route to Campground
State Forest
Map Date: 10/2015.sd
Area of Detail
DISCLAIMER
This map is the product of the Florida Forest Service. No warranties are provided for data therein, its use, or its interpretation.
0 0.5 1
Miles

EXHIBIT Q

Roads Map

Florida Forest Service

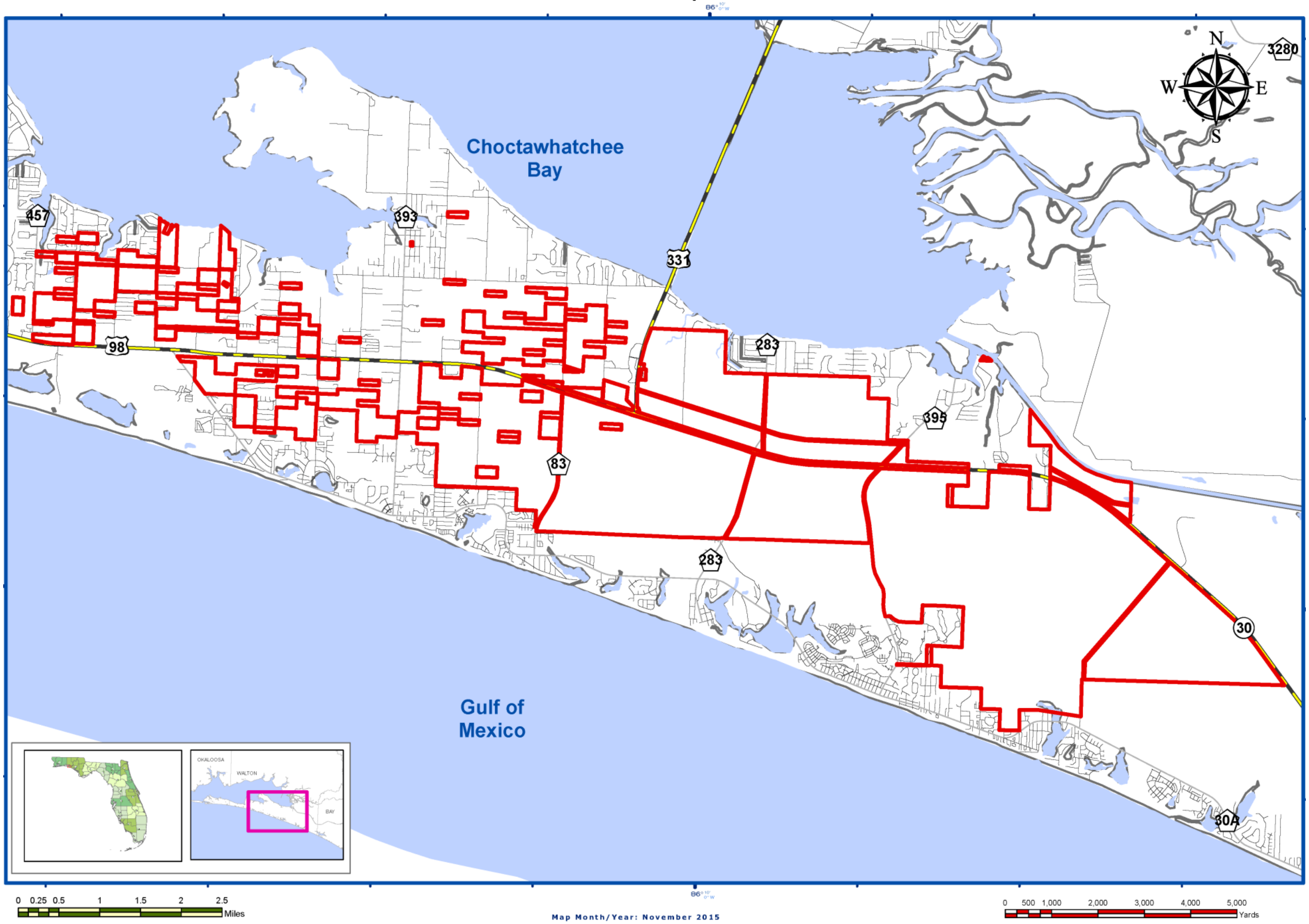
Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Point Washington State Forest

Road Map

DISCLAIMER:
This map was created by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) Geographic Information System (GIS) staff using data from multiple sources. Maps created by FFS are designed for division use and for use by related public agencies; these products are not legal descriptions or documents.
The Florida Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace, GIS products without notification.
The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, either written or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this map.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Formally USed Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



Map Month/Year: November 2015

EXHIBIT R

Non-Native Invasive Plant Map

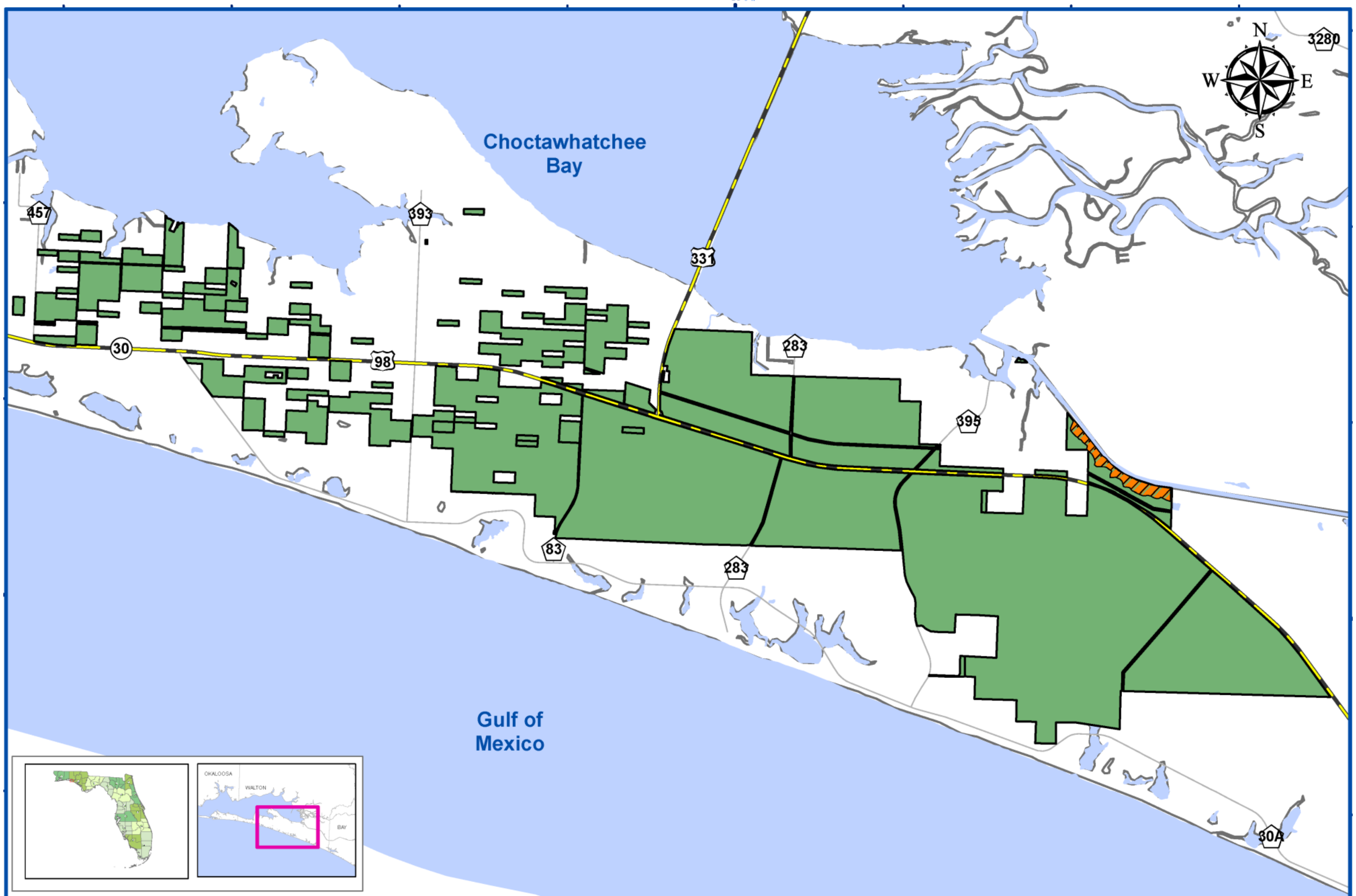
Florida Forest Service

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Point Washington State Forest

Location of Cogon Grass

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Formally Used Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



Map Month/Year: November 2015

EXHIBIT S

Historic Natural Communities Map

Florida Forest Service

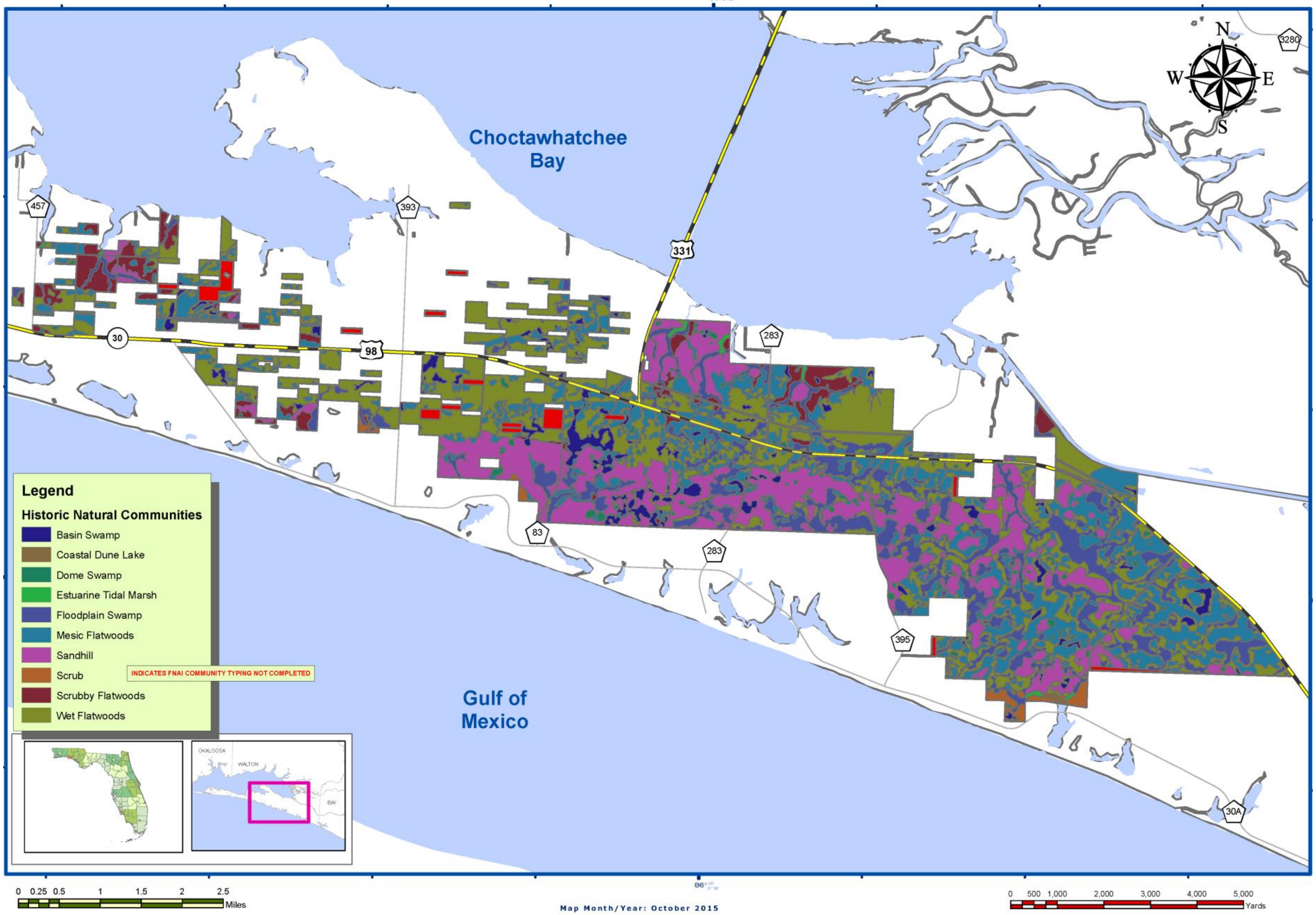
Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Point Washington State Forest

Historic Natural Communities

DISCLAIMER:
This map was created by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) Geographic Information System (GIS) staff using data from multiple sources. Maps created by FFS are designed for division use and for use by related public agencies; these products are not legal descriptions or documents.
The Florida Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace, GIS products without notification.
The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, either written or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this map.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Formally USed Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



Map Month/Year: October 2015

EXHIBIT T

Current Natural Communities

Florida Forest Service

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Point Washington State Forest

FNAI Current Natural Communities
(Working Files)

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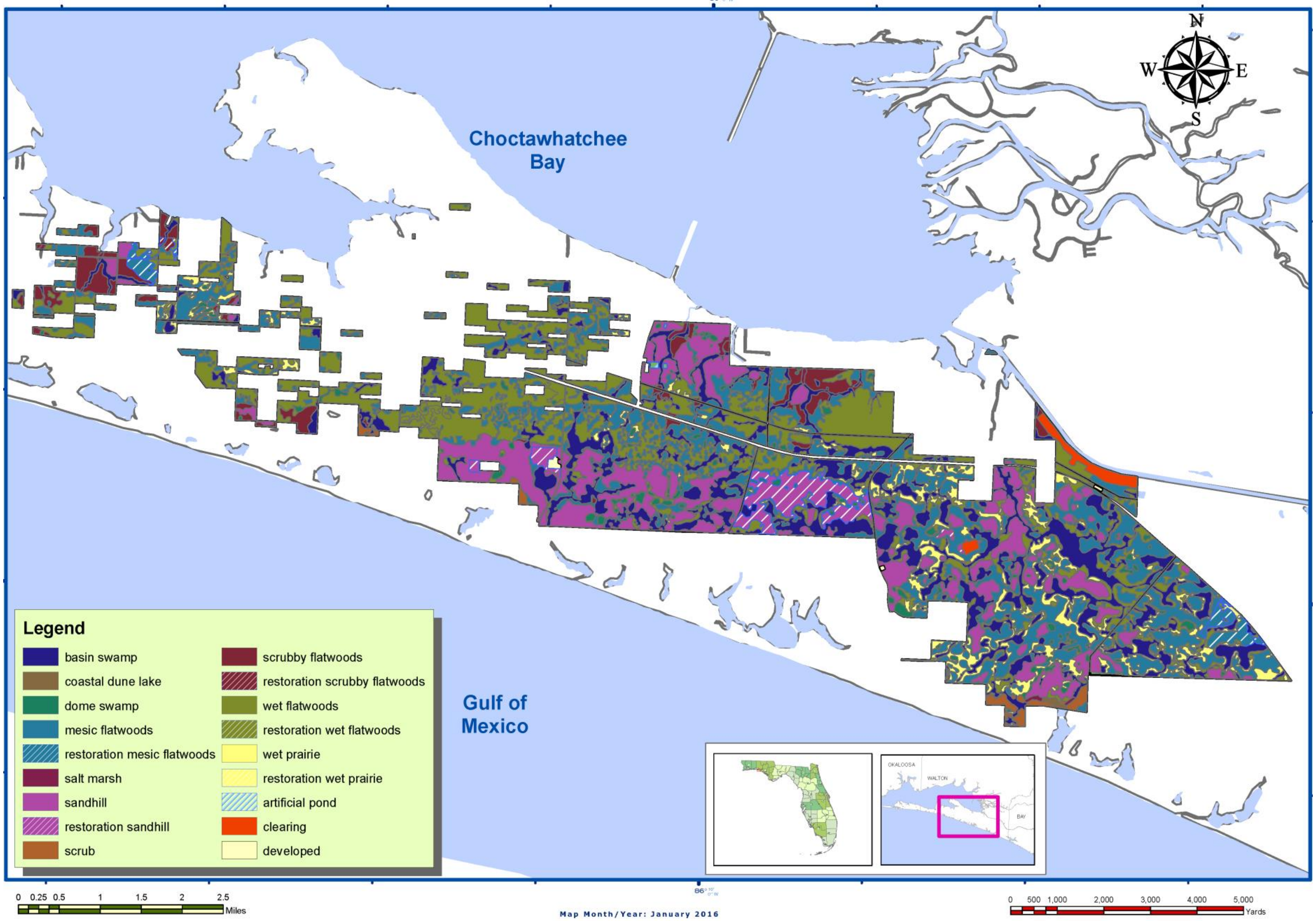
Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Formally USed Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



Map Month/Year: January 2016

From: WILLIAM J KORN, Jr.
To: Reed, Jennifer
Subject: Hipes Email
Date: Thursday, January 28, 2016 3:44:33 PM

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Hipes, Daniel" <dhipes@fnai.fsu.edu>
Date: January 21, 2016 at 3:05:20 PM EST
To: "billkorn@mac.com" <billkorn@mac.com>,
"WILLIAM.KORN@FRESHFROMFLORIDA.COM"
<WILLIAM.KORN@FRESHFROMFLORIDA.COM>
Cc: "Camposano, Brian (Brian.Camposano@freshfromflorida.com)"
<Brian.Camposano@freshfromflorida.com>, "Jenkins, Amy M"
<ajenkins@fnai.fsu.edu>
Subject: Point Washington State Forest

Bill:

We revised the historic map for Point Washington State Forest to better reflect the acreage of wet prairie, which had previously been, included in the wet flatwoods. Some other revisions also were made to match our current classification (revised in 2010) and clean up the linework. We edited this historic map to produce a current map based on 2013 high resolution imagery. We have not ground-truthed the current map, so there are likely changes on the ground not reflected in our map, or misinterpretations of signatures. We expect these to be minor and that the acreages provided in the tables below are sufficient for your management plan. The acreages for planted pine are included under our category of "restoration" for each community (e.g. "restoration mesic flatwoods"). These were judgements based on what we could see on the aerial photographs. You may choose to list these in some other way, possibly with more accurate numbers for planted acreages from your records. The electronic files are currently not available for delivery as a product; they require additional cleanup and QC to be presented as a product. I'll talk with Brian about including that in a future task for us.

As for the wet prairie, you can develop something general from this account:
http://www.fnai.org/PDF/NC/Wet_Prairie_Final_2010.pdf

We mapped 938 acres of wet prairie in both current and historic landcover maps at Point Washington. Most of that acreage appeared open and herbaceous in the 1949 photography but is currently encroached by woody vegetation including titi and other hydrophytic shrubs. These encroached areas no longer resemble wet prairies,

appearing more like baygall or shrub bog. We nevertheless chose to label them as wet prairie to represent their origin rather than condition. While characteristic wet prairie species including parrot pitcherplant (*Sarracenia psittacina*) and white-top pitcherplant (*Sarracenia leucophylla*) occur in many areas, shrub encroachment threatens a large proportion of this natural community.

Historic Natural Community	**Count**	**Acres**
basin swamp	132	2650.15
coastal dune lake	1	11.97
dome swamp	200	363.50
mesic flatwoods	395	3804.14
salt marsh	8	37.73
sandhill	85	2713.73
scrub	11	110.46
scrubby flatwoods	48	577.59
wet flatwoods	321	3815.77
wet prairie	163	938.64
Total		15023.68
Current Natural Community	**Count**	**Acres**
artificial pond	3	8.25
basin swamp	132	2650.15
clearing	2	116.10
coastal dune lake	1	11.97
developed	3	15.89
dome swamp	200	363.50
mesic flatwoods	394	3589.98
restoration mesic flatwoods	7	167.44
restoration sandhill	7	436.76
restoration scrubby flatwoods	2	12.57
restoration wet flatwoods	2	5.75
restoration wet prairie	1	0.39
salt marsh	8	37.73
sandhill	84	2242.86
scrub	11	110.46
scrubby flatwoods	48	549.44
wet flatwoods	321	3766.18
wet prairie	163	938.25
Total		15023.68

I hope this information is helpful and satisfies your current needs. Please call if you have an questions.

Dan Hipes, Chief Scientist
Florida Natural Areas Inventory
1018 Thomasville Rd.
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207 x218
850-509-1857 (cell)
www.fnai.org

EXHIBIT U

Forest Management / Restoration – Priority Levels

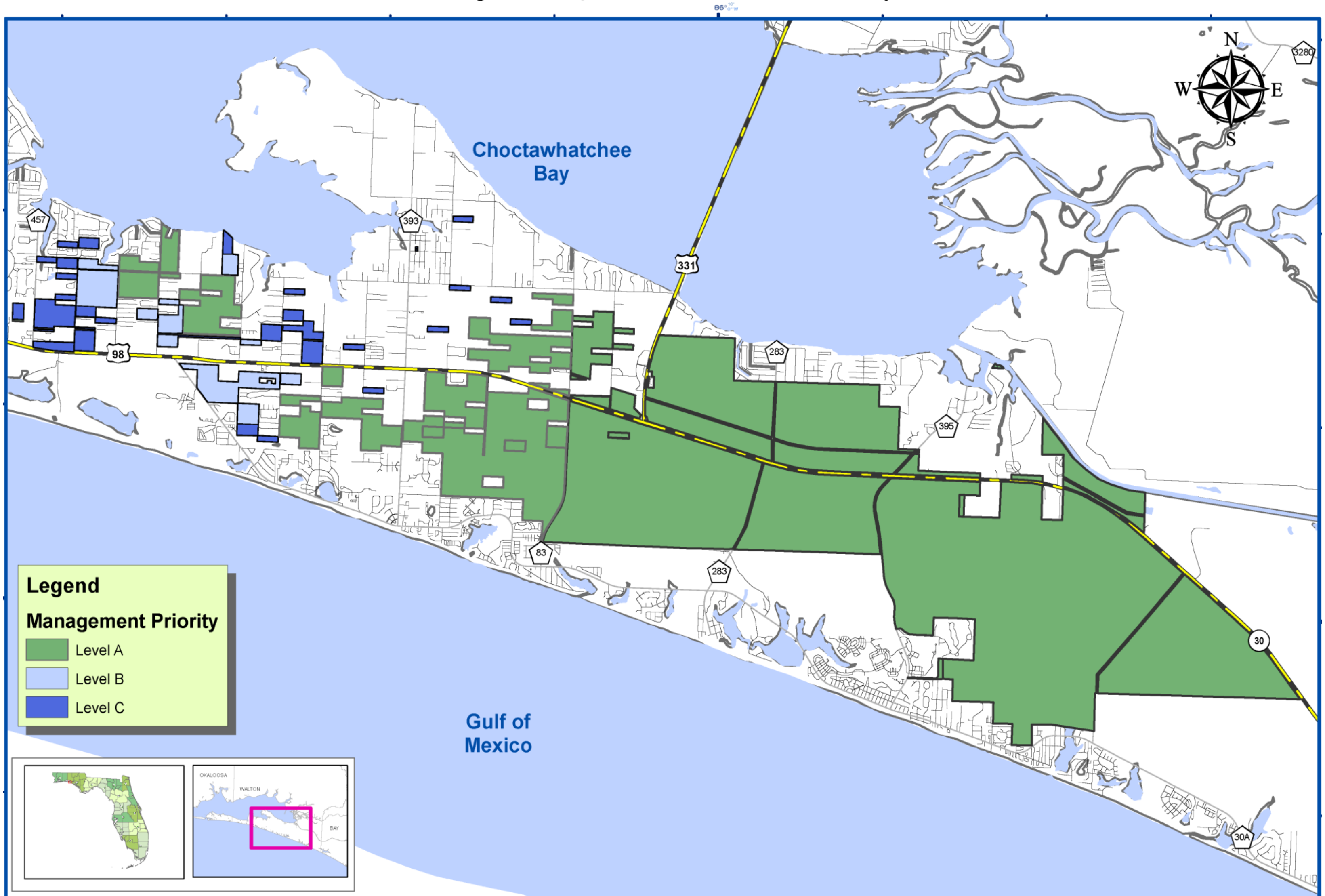
Florida Forest Service

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Point Washington State Forest

Forest Management / Restoration - Priority Levels

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Formally USed Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 Miles

Map Month/Year: November 2015

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 Yards

EXHIBIT V

PWSF Budget

	POINT WASHINGTON STATE FOREST LANDS MGT. ONLY 14-15 EXPENDITURES -	Percentage of Total for FY 2014-15	PWSF Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management Funding Need
Resource Management	**$ 92,414**	**30.40%**	**$ 123,465.95**
Exotic Species Control	$ 6,998	2.50%	$ 10,153.45
Prescribed Burning	$ 23,556	5.80%	$ 23,556.00
Cultural Resources Management	$ 280	0.10%	$ 406.14
Timber Management	$ 28,271	10.10%	$ 41,019.94
Hydrological Management	$ 1,959	0.70%	$ 2,842.97
	$ -		$ -
OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	$ 31,350	11.20%	$ 45,487.46
Listed Species Management	$ -		$ -
Forest Pest and Disease	$ -		$ -
Plant Conservation Program	$ -		$ -
State Forest Research Projects	$ -		$ -
Boundary Surveys for State Forests	$ -		$ -
Other Activities Also Include:	$ -		$ -
Liaison Community Meetings / Boundary Line Maintenance / Forest Inventories and Various Other Activities / Wildfire Suppression on State Forests			
			$ -
Administration	**$ 21,833**	**7.80%**	**$ 31,678.76**
Central Office Headquarters	$ 21,833	7.80%	$ 31,678.76
District/Regions	$ -		$ -
Units/Projects	$ -		$ -
	$ -		$ -
Support	**$ 82,574**	**29.50%**	**$ 59,296.15**
Land Management Planning	$ 5,038	1.80%	$ 7,310.48
Land Management Reviews	$ 840	0.30%	$ 1,218.41
Training/Staff Development	$ 15,955	5.70%	$ 23,149.87
Vehicle Purchase	$ 1,120	0.40%	$ 1,624.55
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	$ 41,707	14.90%	$ -
	$ -		$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	$ 17,914	6.40%	$ 25,992.83
State Forest Land Acquisition Support			$ -
Other Support Activities Also Include:	$ -		$ -
Computer Maintenance / Radio Maintenance / Technical Support / Management of Apiary and Cattle Leases / State Forest Easements and Other Various Activities	$ -		$ -
			$ -
Capital Improvements	**$ 54,583**	**19.50%**	**$ 79,196.91**
New Facility Construction	$ 12,876	4.60%	$ 18,682.35
Facility Maintenance	$ 41,707	14.90%	$ 60,514.56
			$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	**$ 35,829**	**12.80%**	**$ 51,985.66**
Information/Education	$ 8,117	2.90%	$ 11,778.00
Operations	$ 27,711	9.90%	$ 40,207.66
			$ -
Law Enforcement	$ -	0.00%	$ -
Total	**$ 279,912**	**100.00%**	**406,138.00**

EXHIBIT W

Fire History

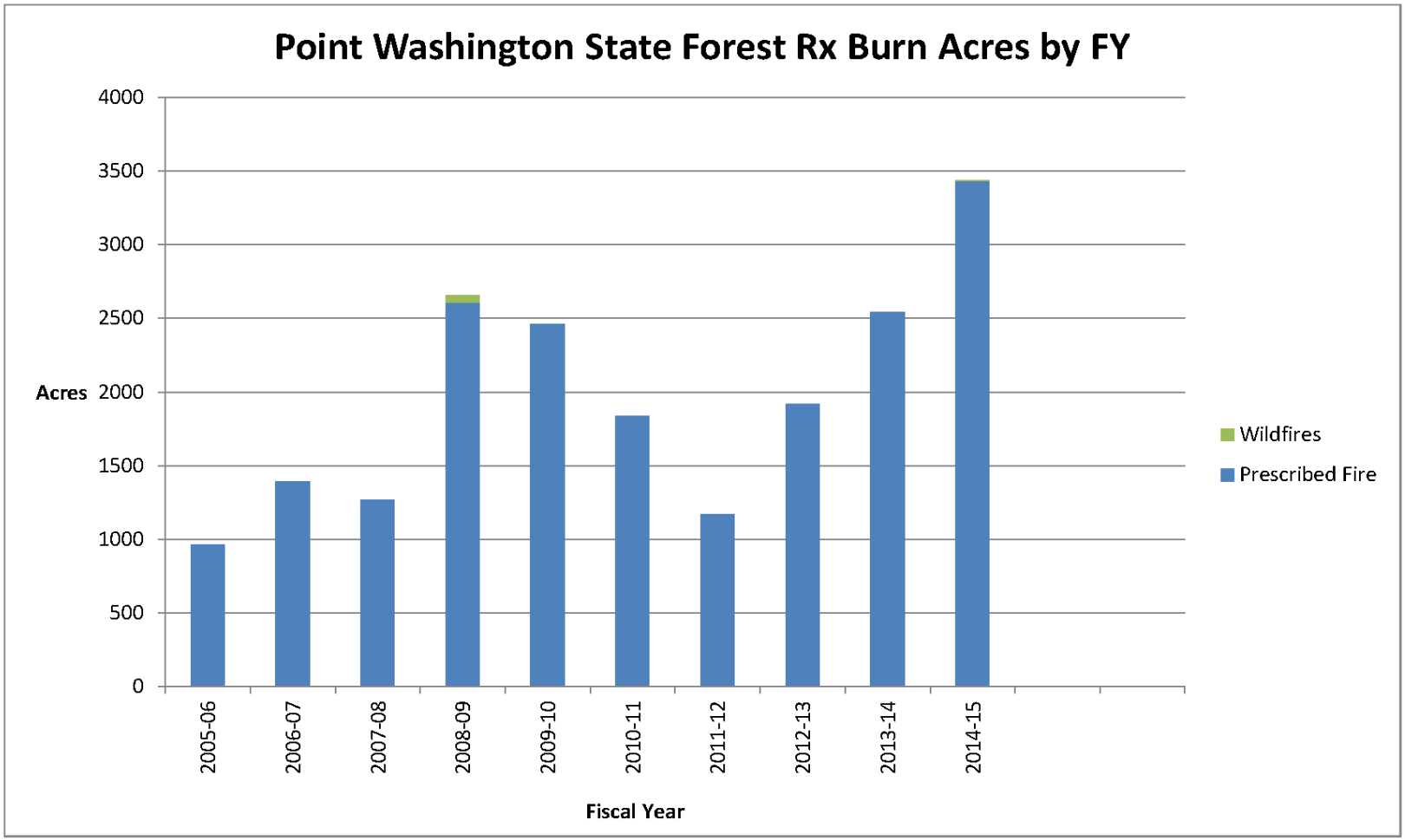

Point Washington State Forest Rx Burn Acres by FY
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Acres
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
Fiscal Year
Wildfires
Prescribed Fire

EXHIBIT X

Correspondence of Biological Observations

From: Enge, Kevin [mailto:Kevin.Enge@MyFWC.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2015 7:26 PM
To: Camposano, Brian
Subject: Point Washington sallie

Hildreth Cooper (USFWS) dipnetted a purported flatwoods salamander larva at Point Washington but wasn't sure of the ID. He took a photo of it in a jar that was not diagnostic. I strongly suspect it was a mole salamander, which are common in ponds there. Years of dipnetting over 200 ponds and drift fencing ponds in winter have failed to detect the species. The uplands and wetlands look suitable for flatwoods salamanders (better than Pine Log), but there are no credible records. Whenever I'm at a flatwoods salamander meeting and people mention Point Washington, I tell them that it is not a verified population and should not be included as a known site.

Kevin M. Enge
Associate Research Scientist
Reptile and Amphibian Research Subsection
Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
1105 SW Williston Road
Gainesville, FL 32601-9044
352-334-4209 (office)
352-955-2183 (fax)

Visit us at MyFWC.com

Tom Greene
(850) 421 - 1210

932 Casey Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32305
(850) 421-1210
February 24, 2011

Mr. Johnny Sabo
Forest Supervisor
Point Washington State Forest
5865 East U.S. Hwy 98
Santa Rosa Beach, FL 32459

RE: White top pitcher plant locations on Point Washington State Forest

Dear Johnny:

The following is a report on our effort to locate all previously known populations of white-top pitcher plant on Point Washington State Forest.

Introduction

During the Land Management Review in August, 2010, I saw a map of Point Washington State Forest (PWSF) Sensitive Areas, which included locations of white-top pitcher plant (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), State-listed as a Threatened species. I expressed a desire to see some of these locations in the field, and was invited by you to survey the Forest for rare plants and other sensitive areas. Subsequent discussions with others indicated a need to revisit all known locations of the species to establish current numbers and conditions.

Joe Vanderwerff of PWSF sent me a copy of a GIS shapefile containing all known Element Occurrences (EOs) (populations at defined locations) of rare plants on PWSF, including white-top pitcher plant. There were a total of 23 EOs of white-top pitcher plant, plus one EO for another species that mentioned white-top pitcher plant as a co-occurring plant, for a total of 24 locations on PWSF. These locations had been mapped between 1993 and 1999, and most may not have been visited since then.

Methods

On December 11, 2010, six volunteers from the Florida Native Plant Society and I met at the PWSF Field Office. Our objective was to revisit each location and describe the population, including numbers of plants and habitat, and note conditions relevant to future survival.

All of the 24 points were re-located in the field using GPS and aerial photographs of the area. At each point, we searched outward from the point location until the population was found, or until it was determined that one could not be found. Individual plants were counted as clumps of stems, based on the assumption that stems coming up within 18 inches of each other likely belong to the same plant. Photographs were taken of representative habitat conditions.

Results

Of the 24 points, no plants were found at 7 points and 8 points were determined to be duplicates. Three new locations were discovered during searches, and thus the current number of observed locations for white-top pitcher plant is 12. Ten points had their locations adjusted based on GPS data in the field. It is possible that plants persist underground at the 7 points where they were not found and could reappear in the future.

All populations are located within a triangular region bounded on the west by a powerline easement running southwest from U.S. 98 near the intersection with Road 12, and extending east to U.S. 98 and south to the PWSF boundary. A summary of the observed populations and their current condition follows.

All populations are located on seepage slopes, either adjacent to streams or adjacent to titi swamps along drains. Four populations are in the powerline right-of-way, along streams that cross it. The number of plants in the 12 observed populations ranged from 1 to over 100. Six of the populations had about 20 or more plants, including two populations with more than 80 plants.

In most populations, titi has expanded into the seepage slope habitat following fire suppression. In some areas, the titi canopy is closing and shading out the pitcher plants, with numerous plants showing declining vigor.

The attached figures illustrate some of the habitat conditions. Figure 1 shows an individual white top pitcher plant. Figure 2 shows a seepage slope in moderate to good condition, with a few small titi shrubs. Figure 3 shows invasion by titi into seepage slope habitat. The titi have been burned, but appear to be coming back strong. Figure 4 shows an area of former seepage slope now overgrown by titi. Burning reached nearby areas, but did not penetrate far enough to affect titi here. Figure 5 shows the powerline right-of-way. It had been recently mowed.

Figure 1: White top pitcher plant

Figure 2: Seepage Slope with few shrubs

Figure 3: Invasion by titi

Figure 4: Seepage Slope overgrown with titi

Figure 5: Powerline

Discussion

The total number of plants observed at all locations was over 300, with more than half the total at just 2 locations. Only 6 locations had about 20 or more plants each.

Information on population size or habitat condition from the original observations in the 1990s were available for just 3 of the 24 EOs searched. This update fills in that information gap for the observed populations. Data collected during this effort has been sent to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, where it will be incorporated into their database.

Nearly one-half (7 of 16 points, not counting duplicates) of white-top pitcher plant locations observed in the 1990s had no visible plants in December, 2010. Three locations where no plants were found are located on the roadside of U.S. 98. It is possible that plants here were removed by passers-by since they are attractive and noticeable for much of the year. Reasons for disappearance at the other 4 locations are not evident, though some of them might have had only a few plants and been vulnerable to local extinction. Lack of frequent fire is also a possible reason.

Seepage slopes are naturally open and grassy with few or no shrubs, maintained by frequent fire, especially during the growing season. Most locations outside the powerline right-of-way show signs of having been burned in the fairly recent past, including scorch marks on shrubs and trees, dead limbs on titi, etc. However, some locations have become overgrown with titi and other shrubs, leading to the evident decline of the population there. In other locations, there is still adequate light for pitcher plants, but titi shrubs are large and numerous, and seem poised to increase. The largest single population, located adjacent to the PWSF boundary near U.S. 98, may be in a burn shadow area and thus burn less frequently than prescribed. Essentially all prescribed burns on PWSF are done during the dormant season.

The locations in the powerline right-of-way are periodically mowed. Though not a complete substitute for fire, mowing helps to keep invading shrubs out, and two of the larger populations appear to be maintaining themselves under these conditions.

Recommendations

More frequent fire is recommended. It would be beneficial to burn small areas including the larger populations of pitcher plants during times between scheduled burn rotations, and to do so during the growing season, when fire is most effective in killing titi and/or reducing its growth.

I would like to express my appreciation to you for encouraging rare plant surveys on the Forest. I hope this information is useful to you, and can make a positive contribution to management.

Sincerely,

Tom Greene

Tom Greene

cc: Mike Jenkins, Division of Forestry
Florida Native Plant Society, Sweetbay Chapter

EXHIBIT Y

Arthropod Control Plan

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

ARTHROPOD MANAGEMENT PLAN - PUBLIC LANDS

Section 388.4111, F.S.
Telephone: (850) 617-7995

Return to:
Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6,
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650

For use in documenting an Arthropod Control Pan for lands designated by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof as being environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive therein. Fill this form out if control work is necessary or planned.

Name of Designated Land: Point Washington State Forest (PWSF)

Is Control Work Necessary: Yes

Location:
South Walton County Mosquito Control District (SWCMCD)
Within Walton County Florida, South of Choctawhatchee Bay

Land Management Agency: Florida Forest Service

Are Arthropod Surveillance Activities Necessary? Yes
If yes, please explain:
West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalitis are both endemic to South Walton County. Many citizens live adjacent to areas in Forest that will breed mosquitoes that may transmit these viruses. To best combat these mosquitoes, surveillance must be done to know what species the SWCMCD is dealing with and then determine when, where, and what control strategies to utilize to best treat for those species.

Surveillance techniques proposed:
X Landing Rate Counts X Light Traps X Sentinel Chickens
X Citizen Complaints X Larval Dips X Other

If "Other", please explain:
1. Oviposition traps—Used to collect eggs to estimate size and locations of populations of Aedes albopictus.
2. Gravid Traps—Used to trap mosquitoes that vector West Nile Virus.
3. CO2 baited traps—Generally collect larger numbers of and potentially more species of mosquitoes.

Arthropod Species of importance:
Aedes albopictus *Aedes atlanticus* *Aedes infirmatus* *Aedes sollicitans* *Aedes vexans*
Anopholes crucians *Coquillettidia perturbans* *Culex nigripalpus* *Culex quinquefasciatus*
Culex restuans *Culiseta melanura* *Psorophora ciliata* *Psorophora columbiae*
Psorophora ferox

Proposed Larval Control:
In many locations that tend to stay wet for longer periods of time and are found to often produce mosquitoes, the SWCMCD would like to place mosquito fish, particularly in locations close to private residences. In many locations the SWCMCD may also need to use certain pesticides. Surveillance can show certain locations which tend to breed mosquitoes. Using that information, the SWCMCD would decide if extended release products, such as the Altosid

(methoprene) XR-G products or Sustain MBG (bacillus thuringiensis israeliensis/bacillus sphaericus), should be used. These products can be applied to large and hard to reach locations prior to flooding.

Other locations which are easier to access from the roads would be treated after flooding with a shorter lasting pesticide. These pesticides include Vectolex WDG, Vectobac WDG, and CoCoBear. CoCobear is the only chemical the SWCMCD utilizes that kills the mosquitoes in the very latest stages(pupal) of development. Smaller areas can be treated using briquettes, such as Natular (spinosad), Fourstar (bti/bs), Altosid (methoprine), and Summit (bti). To access some of these locations the SWCMCD may need to cut and maintain small paths, as approved by the Chipola Center Manager of the Florida Forest Service.

Proposed Larval Monitoring Procedure:
Check standing water by using long handled dippers. Once a site is found to be a mosquito producer the SWCMCD will then add it to maps and conduct scheduled routine surveillance and/or surveillance initiated by rain events.

Are post treatment counts being obtained: Yes

Biological Control of Larvae:

Might predacious fish be stocked: Yes

Other biological controls that might be used:

Material to be Used for Larviciding Applications: (Please Check All That Apply)
X Bti
X Bs
X Methoprene
X Non-Petroleum Surface Film
X Other, please specify----Spinosad

Please specify the following for each larvacide:
Chemical or common name; Ground Aerial; Rate of Application; and Method of Application

- Bti.(Vectobac WDG) —Ground applied at 1 lb per acre.
- Bti. (briquette) —Ground applied at 1 per 100 square feet.
- Bti/Bs (Sustain MBG)—Ground applied at 1.25lbs-8lbs per acre.
- Bs (Vecotlex WDG) —Ground applied at 1lb per acre.
- Methoprene (Altosid XR-G or Altosid SBG) —Ground applied at 5-20lbs per acre.
- Methoprene (Altosid XRT) —Ground applied at 1 per 100 square feet.
- Non-Petroleum Surface Film (COCOBEAR) —Ground applied at 3-5 gallons per acre.
- Spinosad (Natular) —Ground applied at 1 per 100 square feet

SWCMCD will need to use new EPA approved larvicides as they become available. The Chipola Center Manager of the Florida Forest Service must approve larvacides and have notification at least 72 hours in advance of any planned use.

Proposed Adult Mosquito Control:
Aerial Adulticiding No
Ground Adulticiding Yes

Please specify the following for each adulticide:

Chemical or common name, Rate of application, Method of Application

- Evoluer 4-4(4% permethrin/4% piperonyl butoxide) 0.0035-.007 lbs/acre— Truck mounted, ATV mounted and handheld ULV and thermals sprayers.
- Kontrol 30-30 (30% permethrin/30%piperonyl butoxide) 0.0035-.007lbs/acre—Truck mounted, ATV mounted and handheld ULV and thermals sprayers.
- DeltAGard (2% Deltamethrin) .00045-0.00089 lbs/acre—Truck mounted, ATV mounted and handheld ULV and thermal sprayers.
- Zenivex E4 (Etofenprox 4%) .0035-.007 lbs/acre— Truck mounted, ATV mounted and handheld ULV and thermal sprayers.
- Wisdom TC (Bifenthrin 7.9%) .38oz/1000 Square feet of barrier —Applied with ATV mounted spray system as a barrier treatment between the state forest lands and private residences adjacent to the properties.

SWCMCD will spray adulticides from the ground utilizing trucks, ATV's and handheld sprayers. The adulticide will be applied in a way in which it may be allowed to drift into the State Forest property. It is for this reason that we need a 300 foot buffer zone into all State Forest Property from adjacent private and public lands and right-of-ways. This would allow for the chemical to drift to the calculated distance specified on the label for the correct application rate. SWCMCD would also need to spray along the Mosquito Control ditch access roads. These roads allow us much needed access to apply adulticides in a way that addresses the mosquito problems of nearby neighborhoods. In certain locations SWCMCD would need to apply an adulticide barrier spray to vegetation on the very edge of state property to lessen the numbers of adult mosquitoes migrating to public and private land from the PWSF.

Proposed Modifications for Public Health Emergency Control:
Arthropod control agency may request special exception to this plan during a threat to public or animal health declared by State Health Officer or Commissioner of Agriculture.
After weather events, such as a hurricane or tropical storm, there may be a need to spray adulticides aerially to cover the entire District or large sections affected by the flooding. The populations of nuisance and disease vectoring mosquitoes may be so great and widespread that normal efforts with current capabilities would not suffice. There may also be instances in which a mosquito borne virus is out of control and the SWCMCD efforts may not produce the results needed to defend citizens from the virus.

Also, new viruses may be introduced to the area that can be vectored by our native mosquitoes. Our citizens vacation all around the world and people can bring back viruses and introduce them into the environment by being bitten by mosquitoes. In order to eradicate the introduced virus the SWCMCD may need to conduct aerial adulticiding of parts of or even the whole District so that the virus does not take hold and become a permanent part of the environment.

The SWCMCD also may need to change adulticides that are sprayed from truck mounted ULV sprayers. If the permethrin, the active ingredient in the adulticides, stops working or becomes minimally effective the SWCMCD would then change to one of only a couple of other active ingredients.

Proposed Notification Procedure of Control Activities:
The SWCMCD will notify the State Forest of any activity by contacting the State Lands Forester at:
Point Washington State Forest
5865 Highway 98 East
Santa Rosa Beach, Florida 32459
(850)-267-8325

The SWCMCD will call before using the handheld thermal fogger due to concerns it resembles a forest fire. The SWCMCD will work on creating a map showing all known breeding areas that are larvacided. This map would have more sites over time as the SWCMCD becomes aware of them. The SWCMCD will notify the State prior to ditch maintenance work.

Records:
Are Records being kept in accordance with Chapter 388, F.S.: Yes

Records Location: The District Headquarters in the Records room and on our server

Length of time records are maintained: Five years

Vegetation Modification:
Proposed trimming or alteration of vegetation to conduct surveillance or treatment:
The SWCMCD would like to cut and maintain small walking trails, as approved by the Chipola Center Manager of the Florida Forest Service, to access breeding areas to treat for mosquitoes with fish or larvacides. Additionally, the SWCMCD needs to continue mowing and herbiciding the large Mosquito Control Ditches that are on PWSF property.

Proposed Land Modifications:
Is any land modification, i.e., rotary ditching proposed: Not at this time.

Include proposed operational schedules for water fluctuations:

List any periodic restrictions, as applicable, for example peak fish spawning times:

Proposed modification of Aquatic Vegetation: None currently. However, the SWCMCD does herbicide cattails in many locations to control mosquito breeding.

Land Management Comments:

Below is what the FFS will allow based on the proposed ACP from the SWCMCD.

1. For arthropod surveillance, FFS will allow all proposed activities which include:
    a. Landing Rate Counts
    b. Light Traps
    c. Sentinel Chickens
    d. Citizen Complaints
    e. Larval Dips
    f. Oviposition Traps
    g. Gravid Traps
    h. CO2 Baited Traps

However, surveillance activities should remain focused on the forest boundary or within 300 foot, especially in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, as opposed to surveillance in the interior of the forest. All locations for trapping will be identified in a scheduled report biannually, agreed upon by the Chipola Center Manager and Director of SWCMCD. The setting of traps, all results and control activities will be provided to FFS in proposed report.

2. For larval control, FFS will allow the use of the listed chemicals in the proposal, as well as the placement of mosquitofish (*Gambusia* spp.) as warranted. Treated areas will be provided in the report for any larvicide treatments. Any proposed access paths that are requested to be cut (on state forest land), must be pre-approved on a case by case basis by the Chipola Center Manager. Approved access paths must be kept to the smallest extent possible, with no herbicide applications unless approved by the manager and in accordance with the 10 year LMP. The FFS reserves the right to disallow any proposed path.

3. For larval monitoring, the surveillance techniques proposed are approved. FFS will be notified of the results of any dipping activities on the forest.

4. No aerial adulticide will be allowed on the forest except in the event of a declared emergency within the SWCMCD by the Commissioner of Agriculture or State Health Officer. An exemption may be made under special circumstances with approval by the Florida Forest Service and DOACS.

5. Ground-based adulticide is approved utilizing the listed chemicals. However, adulticide may ONLY be applied on state forest property in the areas indicated on the attached maps. Specifically, ground adulticide may only be applied in the WUI around inhabited and/or permanent structures. Adulticide drift into the forest from these identified areas is limited to a maximum distance of 300 feet.

Future housing adjacent to the forest that is not on the preapproved map may be treated using adulticide pending the drift would not enter more than the maximum distance of 300 feet of the State Forest boundary. Any other use of adulticide outside of the areas on the attached map(s), including the interior of the forest, is prohibited. If an adulticide application is contemplated by the SWCMCD that is not on the preapproved maps, the Chipola Center Manager of the Florida Forest Service must approve adulticide and have notification at least 72 hours in advance of any planned use.

6. Any deviation or exceptions from approved activities must be approved by the Chipola Center Manager and the Director of the Florida Forest Service.

7. The SWCMCD must provide a report biannually to the Chipola Forestry Center on all arthropod control activities conducted in accordance with this plan.

Arthropod Management Comments:
The Point Washington State Forest has properties dispersed throughout the SWCMCD. Development continues to occur adjacent to the State Forest. It is the SWCMCD's duty to protect all citizens and visitors from the ever present danger of Mosquito-Borne diseases to the best of our abilities. Spraying adulticides from the ground, by truck or by handheld device, is a crucial aspect of our integrated pest management plan. It is difficult if not impossible to effectively work around the State Forest to combat the mosquitoes. The SWCMCD wants to work with the State to come up with the best possible plan that meets all goals and objectives.

10-18-17
Signature of Lands Manager or Representative Date

10-18-17
Signature of Mosquito Control Director/Manager Date